

# Maclean's

THE  
NEW RUSSIAN  
REVOLUTION

THE  
MACLEAN'S  
1991  
HONOR  
ROLL

*Canadians  
Who Make A  
Difference*







# A Season To Be Grateful

It's a year when economic depression in Canada overshadowed the underlying strength and resilience of its people, achieving citizens for our such annual. Maclean's House Roll proved that in tough ways and places, individuals continued to reach heroic heights of achievement in their chosen fields. Throughout the 25-page package, supervised by Executive Editor Carl Molloy, a singular theme emerges among the House Roll recipients: a quiet self-confidence induced by a single-minded pursuit of excellence.

Molloy was assisted in the project by Art Director Nick Bennett, who designed the package, Chief Staff Photographer Brian Wiler, who took the pictures, Senior Editor Mark Molloy and numerous senior reporters who interviewed the people celebrated in this year's runner and wrote their stories for this issue.

The actual selection process began early in the year, when Molloy started hunting for Canadians, not actively involved in politics and not widely recognized, who were making significant contributions in areas as diverse as business, sports, economics and entertainment. Then, in October, with a small group of senior editors, he began sifting through the impressive list of names down to a final dozen—or, technically this year, 15, including all four members of the Royal Canadian Air Force. As each name was finally selected, the nominee was contacted and asked to keep the decision confidential until the day that the issue was published, a request that has always been honored. Afterwards, Wiler flew from Greenwood, N.S., to Victoria, with many stops in between, to photograph those being honored.

They join an impressive portfolio of House Roll recipients, whose overall contribution to the enrichment of life in Canada is a critical part of the nation's theme.



Molloy (left), Bennett and Wiler after the hunt for significant contributions

Neil Doyle

## Maclean's

CANADA'S MOST INFORMATIVE

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## COLUMN



## A tragic tale of unnecessary death

BY DIANE FRANCIS

I've been a longtime critic of Canada's health care system for a number of reasons, but I agree with its basic principle that society should provide everyone with an opportunity to get medical care. Likewise, I have complained about some aspects of Canada's educational system but never felt the fundamental concept of equalization of the education dollar, which means that the provinces spend more or less equally on children (it not always works) regardless of color, creed, race or social class. By contrast, America's medical and educational systems are a disgrace and should be, and hopefully will be, "Canadianized" this decade.

Fortunately, some Americans these days are beginning to make this. The recent Senate election in Pennsylvania sent a message to Washington that taxpayers want a decent medical system. There's also plenty of talk, sometimes misguided, about education reform. Some states are looking at equalization payments to level the playing field and others are looking at making schools more accountable through greater parental participation. Such proposals have been slow to become law, but the signs are that the privileged money drops and then, hopefully by the middle of this decade, Americans will have a social safety net as broad as Canada's.

I say that because such reforms cannot cause that much. The sooner the Americans adopt our health and education systems the better off economically we will be in Canada. Right now, much of the cost of our medical and educational infrastructure is borne by business as the form of higher taxes and operating costs, compared with American competitors. This gives many U.S. companies a competitive edge. Inevitably, the playing field will become leveler through a combination of cost-cutting measures in Canada and proper coverage in the United States.

Besides, the issue of competitiveness, it's also attractive to non-Americans who Canada represents as a society compared with the United States, as we enter another hard-

*Canadians don't want to be like Americans, unless they become like us. But they want changes that will make them more like us.*

winning round of constitutional talks and collective self-doubt. We Canadians are not like Americans and don't want to be, unless they become like us. Americans, on the other hand, are increasingly demanding that their society change, which will, whether they know it or not, make them more like us.

This is long overdue. As I've written here before, the United States is a great country to live in, unless you are poor, sick, old or black. Put another way, it is the richest country in the world, which contains a Third World country of 50 million blacks, Hispanics and others who are disadvantaged educationally and economically. If blacks were, but the United States have a more even society while Canada at least tries to look after its underclass properly. What brought these issues home once again was the death last month of one of my American friends at the age of 60.

He died years before he should have because he was one of the 34 million Americans without medical insurance. When he was diagnosed with cancer a year ago, he told friends and relatives that he didn't want to go through the chemotherapy, radiation or surgery which could have extended his life. The real truth was, he couldn't. He didn't have the option

because he was not insured and did not have the money to pay the cost. He was not insured because between jobs a few years back he was injured in an accident which resulted in chronic medical problems and provided no actual reason that made him uninsurable. My wife paid his taxes and obeyed his law, but was the victim of a ruthless system.

Basically, the Americans are getting to have a medical advantage too soon already, but U.S. coverage is only for the highest-risk persons in their society: senior citizens and welfare recipients. Because medical costs are highest to cover these groups, critics such as doctors and insurers claim that the United States cannot expect everyone to have insurance. But I would argue that the United States can't afford not to change because lawyers, along with doctors and insurers, are making the medical system, along with the companies that buy insurance for their employees. Right court decisions contribute mightily to soaring medical costs.

Only a government-backed medical system can end America's vicious medical cycle. It begins when private-sector insurance companies must charge doctors huge malpractice premiums because of huge court awards; higher premiums mean higher rates charged by doctors; higher rates mean higher court awards; and higher awards mean higher premiums. In Canada, there are still lawsuits, but no one needs millions of dollars to cover future medical costs.

Like universal medical reform, education reform with all the bolder would also solve other seemingly unrelated problems. In a recent discussion on U.S. public television, New Jersey's reformist governor, James Florio, and that state's school superintendent, the state's wealthiest areas spend \$14,000 per child per year on education while only \$4,000 per year was spent on black students in the state's poorest neighborhoods. Why such a discrepancy? Because the U.S. education dollar is largely driven from local taxes, unlike Canada, where tax dollars are distributed evenly, or according to need.

The fact that a poor black has no little spent on education makes it difficult for him or her to ever break out of the poverty cycle. Money spent on education cannot do it all, but it helps. Besides giving poor people an opportunity to prosper, education makes roads and the distribution of American cities abandoned by well-off whites, who for two generations have fled to suburbs where schools are dramatically better. They leave behind decaying cities with shrinking tax bases populated by an underclass which is added with the tax burden of maintaining the cities' underclass transportation systems and other infrastructure.

Neither Canada nor Americans really appreciate how profound the effects of Canada's social programs have been in shaping two very different societies on the same continent. Canada's social programs have helped create cities that work and resulted in a less hostile, more law-abiding underclass. The United States deserves no less but must first realize that Canada has done it right.

# NO QUICK FIXES

**DESPITE DIRE ECONOMIC TIMES, CANADA'S LEADERS AGREED ONLY TO STUDY PROPOSALS AND TALK AGAIN**

**T**hey gathered in Ottawa just six days before Christmas—but the mood was anything but festive. For five hours last week, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney met with the top premiers from anglophone Canada, the two territorial leaders and Quebec Finance Minister Gérard Lévesque—standing in for Premier Robert Bourassa. Who contained his 18-month boycott of all first ministers' meetings. They grappled to private with the issue that preoccupies more Canadians than any other: the federal economy. Their deliberations began at the Pearson Building on Sussex Drive, near the Prime Minister's official residence, over a croquet board of soap and sandwiches, and produced comparatively little of the polemical "bitching" that Mulroney had expected to advance he would not tolerate. But it also did not provide much fresh impetus for an economy that was further battered last week by grim reports.

In fact, the first ministers emerged from their discussions having agreed only to study several proposals and to meet again. Mulroney, describing that meeting as "a good discussion on a long-range agenda," announced that the federal and provincial finance ministers will meet in Quebec City on Jan. 30, followed by a first ministers' meeting some time in February. In the meantime, he added, federal officials will continue proposals put forward by the premiers for jump-starting the economy—reducing income-tax-based tax cuts, an acceleration of planned government spending on public works and a suggestion to offer prospective home buyers to use tax-sheltered retirement savings for their down payments. But Mulroney and the premiers stressed that the talks had been cordial, and that in Bourassa's absence, they had held off discussion of the Constitution to another day. With 1.6 million Canadians already out of work, some premiers



The first ministers meeting in Ottawa: little fresh impetus for a battered economy

expressed dismay that no firm action would be taken until February at the earliest. Said Saskatchewan Premier Roy Romanow: "The good news is that we met, we talked and the Prime Minister said that he'd consider the issue. The bad news is that it's not fast enough."

In part, that muted assessment reflected the complexity of the problems that confront the Canadian economy. Although most economists agree that the country is emerging from recession, the recovery is proving both glacially slow and patchily uneven. The signs of that were abundant last week. In Ottawa, the Conference Board of Canada predicted that corporate profits, which fell sharply during the recession, will not recover until after 1985, and that "business conditions are expected to remain quiet" through next year. In Detroit, General Motors announced plans to cut 78,300 jobs, including

some thousand in Canada (page 16). And hopes that a quick U.S. recovery might help revive Canada's fortunes were dashed when a spokesman for President George Bush's administration finally said the implausible "Reagan" and acknowledged that the country is "mired down in a recession like economy."

Still, Mulroney and the premiers expressed some optimism, with directly conflicting opinions that the little room for agreement. The provincial leaders were united in seeking lower interest and dollar-exchange rates. Most were also critical of Ottawa for cutting federal support for social services at a time of recession. Mulroney had completed his own—initially that Canada's economic woes are in large part the result of provincial overspending. The accumulated provincial debt now stands at \$139 billion, compared with \$490 billion owed by

Ottawa. And Mulroney made it clear that the central pillars of Ottawa's strategy—aimed at reducing the federal deficit and fighting inflation—were not open to discussion.

With the potential for deadlock clear even before the meeting began, some critics accused the Prime Minister of inefficiency. Mulroney had Mulroney had ruled out requests from both business and labor leaders for action to lower interest and exchange rates. Douglas Peters, chief economist for the Toronto-Dominion Bank, observed: "Until he recognizes

gatherings were first presented by Lester Pearson in the 1960s to foster co-operation between Ottawa and the provinces. But as pressure, they have often served more as a platform for each side to attack the other. The tone of the meetings has ranged from friendly banter under Pearson's successor, Pierre Trudeau, to the acrimonious success of a gathering of Mulroney and the premiers on St. Valentine's Day, 1985, five months after the federal Conservatives came to power on a pledge of national reconciliation. But last week's gathering was typical in its lack of clear progress. Observed Ontario Premier Bob Rae: "I'd have preferred if we had reached some specific decisions today."

If that record of futility is to change, many experts say, the federal and provincial governments may need to establish a more formal basis for their joint management of the economy. Coaches, for one, advocates "some kind of permanent federal-provincial secretariat on the economy" that would monitor the spending and tax policies of both levels of government, forecast their impact on the national economy and produce policy recommendations. University of Calgary economist Robert Mansel, a specialist in federal-provincial relations, argues similarly for the creation of a new agency that might emerge from "a body of moral suasion," with purely advisory powers, in a full-fledged co-ordinating council that could lead both Ottawa and the provinces to specific goals.

Those three suggestions that were at least some premiers are ready to consider such constraints. New Brunswick Premier Frank McKenna advocated among other things, uniform legislation that would require all provinces to balance their operating budgets over the next four-year election cycle. Similarly, Alberta Premier Don Getty urged both levels of government to provide a plan to the economy by cutting their rates and income tax rates by one per cent next year.

The province of Lévesque in the chair reserved for Quebec, however, brushed the political fires ranged against a national economic recovery program. As Calgary's Mansel noted, whatever new English-language premiers may have far past action, it is certain to face stiff resistance from the one premier who stayed away last week: St. Manon's. "In Quebec, they want more control over the economy, not less." That assessment offered Canadian little reason to hope that their leaders would agree any time soon on a program to stimulate the economy that have taken much of the cheer out of a grim holiday season.

DANIEL BERGMAN with correspondents' reports

## National Notes

### RENEWING THE MAP

After 15 years of negotiations, the federal government and the last of the Northwest Territories—now known as Yukon—agreed that they have tentatively agreed to the largest land-claim settlement in Canadian history. Under the terms of the controversial agreement, which must be ratified in a plebiscite by a majority of the eligible voters among the territory's 15,000 inhabitants, the territory will be divided into two parts. The northern two-thirds of the Northwest Territories would become a new territory known as Nunavut. To be administered by an elected territorial government, Nunavut will cover 770,000 square miles—one-fifth of Canada's landmass. The first will involve the transfer of 138,000 square miles—or more than a fifth—of Nunavut, and several rights to about 10 per cent of those lands. They will also receive \$540 million to be paid over 14 years—which, with interest payments included, will total more than \$1 billion—as compensation for relinquishing all other land claims. But the agreement quickly came under fire from other aboriginal groups. Ovide Mercredi, grand chief of the Assembly of First Nations, opposed it because it does not give the last self-government, William Erasmus, head of the 12,000 Inuit Indians in the western part of the Northwest Territories, and that the proposed western boundary of Nunavut would infringe on at least 225 square miles of land that the Inuit claim. And activists in northern Saskatchewan and Manitoba, who claim that their traditional hunting grounds extend into Nunavut, said that they may challenge the agreement in court.

### A COMMISSION IN CHARGE

Ottawa's troubled Royal Commission on New Reproductive Technologies came under further attack last week when the government held four of its nine members. The four, among them Minister of Health, Minister of Health, Minister Joe Clark, had launched a public challenge to what they claim is the inadequate power wielded by committees chaired by Patricia Rawlin, a University of British Columbia medical genetics professor. In a terse statement, the government said that the firms would "renew the cultural viability of the commission." But some critics charged that ideological differences were behind the attack. Said Victor Starnitzky, co-chairman of the National Action Committee on the Status of Women's health and reproduction committee: "The commission's members who pose are most critical, in general, of the technologies that those who are left."

# Calls for action

Experts suggest ways to boost the economy

Over the past two years, Canadians have watched with growing alarm as the country's economy deteriorated. Canada is now struggling to recover from one of the worst recessions since the Second World War. Although there have been a few signs of recovery in recent months, many Canadians are not ready to give up. They are looking for government action. Last week, Minister of Finance William Paterson outlined some measures that would apply to the country's ailing economy. Their response:

**Douglas Peters, chief economist for the Toronto Dominion Bank:** I would be doing all the things that the Prime Minister has said he would never do. I do not regard inflation as a problem—it is now virtually zero, and wage settlements are running at about two per cent. So I think that interest rates should move sharply lower, in line with U.S. rates. The Canadian dollar would come down automatically, making our exports less expensive. That would give our export industries and our export-creating industries some clear breathing room. These changes would theoretically help employment as areas begin to retool. There would also be much less cross-border shopping. This is a time for good government, engagement, and for government spending. It is a government that can manage as success of the economy that we need, not a government that denies new schemes for spending.

**Judith Maxwell, chairman of the Economic Council of Canada:** I don't think that there is any magic wand that any government can wave away this situation. Interest rates are likely to come down further, and Canada, with its low rate of inflation, should be able to zone that much more in going after the rest of the world. In fact, lower rates will have a positive impact on the rest of the economy. I think that there is a lot that business and management can do in conjunction with unions and employees to help the process along. These hard times have forced people to recognize that there is no room for complacency in this country. So that means we have to rethink the way our plants are managed, the way our workers are trained and the products and processes that are used. But the federal government and provinces from coast to coast

are looking at record deficits as governments don't have any room to try to support the recovery with tax cuts. They are going to face some tough balancing between controlling expenditures and tax increases.

**Donald Savoie, an economist and professor of public administration at the University of Montreal in New Brunswick:** I think it is impor-



Maxwell: 'no room for complacency in this country'

tant for the government to stop telling Canadians that we are not competitive. I would also advise governments not to increase taxes in any way. We are already in the middle of a tax revolt, with the increase in cross-border shopping and attempts to circumvent the Goods and Services Tax. And I cannot stress enough that government should not increase its spending. But it should spend more wisely, there is an available amount of overlap and waste in government programs. The government should also lower the dollar by lowering interest rates, even if there is a risk of inflation.

You have to decide what you want to kill, the economy or inflation, and I think we are doing a good job of killing the economy.

**Thomas Kerrans, chief executive officer of the Toronto-based C. D. Howe Institute:** The government is very badly biased as it has focused only on past consumption and not on investment in the future. And the government can't tax any more—with the current level of taxes, there is a lot of discretionary income left. But the government can't cut taxes, either. All that you would be doing is adding to debt and debt-servicing costs. But the government should indicate to Canadians that tax breaks will be the order of the day. In the area of job training and skills, there is a large gap that has been left by market failure, especially small businesses which create the largest number of jobs in Canada. This is a launch where the government could step in, particularly in bringing the education system and business together. We need to want a reversion for blue-collar skilled trades back into the economy.

**George Richardson, president of Winnipeg-based James Richardson & Sons Ltd., which owns securities broker Richardson Gosselinville:** To push the dollar down unilaterally would be a short-term cure at the risk of a more permanent malaise solution. In the past, a low dollar cannibalized another problem: the lack of international competitiveness of Canadian business. We have the capability to be competitive automatically; we just haven't really got it. The government needs to help Canadians be more proud of being Canadian. There is no national spirit in this country, as there should be. But too much direct government support can lead to complacency. I think it is better for business to analyze the situation, realize what has to be done, and then do it.

**Judy Darcy, national president of the Canadian Union of Public Employees, which represents 450,000 public sector workers:** The immediate focus needs to be on job creation. That means programs to stimulate private-sector development and direct public-sector investment. Capital projects can be undertaken to repair infrastructure, clear the roads and highways. These structures are essential for industrial development and significant job creation. It also makes sense to stimulate housing construction, including publicly subsidized housing. The move towards transfer payments to the provinces is also contributing to job loss, as well as undermining services, and there needs to be a real reversal of that trend. People not working means lower taxes and less spending. There needs to be an approach that recognizes the situation between the public and private sectors. □

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## CLOWN OPS OUT

After 18 weeks of protracted political agonizing, New York Gov. Mario Cuomo announced that he had decided not to contest the 1992 Democratic presidential nomination. Speaking to reporters in Albany, N.Y., Cuomo said that although he had been prepared to meet the Dec. 20 deadline to file for the key New Hampshire primary in February, New York state's unswayed badge crowd had prevented him from running.

## HAWK DOWN UNDER

Australia's Labor party ousted 62-year-old Prime Minister Bob Hawke just 15 years into his fourth term, and replaced him with his former treasury minister and former rival, 47-year-old Paul Keating. In a nation beset by rising unemployment and a severe recession, Hawke's popularity tanked. He had fallen to just 35 per cent, down from a high of 75 per cent just a year before.

## FORWARDS PEACE

The 175 General Assembly voted to repeal a 1975 resolution equating Zionism with racism. A motion of amendment in Israeli Mevo, in Washington, the second round of Arab-Israeli peace talks, opened by a dispute over whether the Palestinians and Jordanian delegation should negotiate together or separately, ended uneventfully. The talks are scheduled to resume in January.

## THE SHOCK OF RECOGNITION

Germany announced that it will recognize Yugoslavia's breakaway republics of Croatia and Slavonia by Jan. 15 if they meet certain conditions, including respecting human rights and establishing democratic governments. Other EU members and Sweden said that they would do so, as well. Yugoslav officials condemned the announcement. Meanwhile, the United Nations sent observers to Zagreb to prepare for a full-scale peacekeeping force of Croatian troops and federal and Serbian forces finally comply with an international ceasefire.

## BOMB SPIES IN LONDON

The Irish Republican Army admitted responsibility for planting a bomb that exploded on a city bus track near London's Chiswick Junction. No one was injured, but the blast, one out of the world's busiest railway junctions, raised a train on a nearby London rail network, causing disruptions for nearly an hour on commuter lines. Police said that the blast appeared to be part of a pre-Christmas bombing campaign by the IRA, which is battling British rule in Northern Ireland.

blend of under Communist rule, is a small byproduct of the dizzying changes that have struck the Soviet Union since the August coup to restore central authority led instead in the collapse of communism. Last week, authorities in Moscow and Leningrad warned that the old union's two largest cities were dangerously low on food stocks. And pet-food shortages closed 82 airports—half the terminals in the country—drawing thousands of passengers in a vast land where planes are a vital form of transport. Much of that land has now declared itself the Commonwealth of Independent States, despite Gorbachev's desperate efforts to retain some semblance of central control. Late last week, there were rumors—denied by an editor—that Gorbachev had already signed an unhealed letter of resignation.

Meanwhile, an U.S. Secretary of State James Baker continued the former union last week, receiving assurances that the vanishing empire's formidable nuclear arsenal would remain under strict control, there were disquieting signs of dissent in Yeltsin's camp. Moscow Mayor Grigori Yavlinsky, a leading reformer and longtime Yeltsin ally, announced his resignation, complaining "the Russian authorities had blocked his plans to privatize enterprises and apartments in the capital. And Russian Vice-President Alexander Lukin said that Yeltsin's authoritarian style had produced only confusion and disorganization. As a result, added Lukin, the Russian legislature had become "a

She recalled: "I could have made a fortune of the ruble but value anyone and I had been willing to be a bad business." Among her circle of friends, most of them university-educated offspring of the former Communist elite, she currently feels a unique anxiety to complete Russia to witness Germany. Then, following Germany's defeat in the First World War, the country suffered through a chaotic period of high inflation and unemployment that lasted the rest of that century.

Strelina was recently at another party at a spacious, tastefully furnished apartment in central Moscow—a sure sign of good official connections during the Communist era. The host, like many of his guests, was highly placed in the Soviet foreign ministry. But all were engaged to leave their jobs as that ministry and other central government institutions disappear. As the appointments, most of them former career Communists in their 30s and 40s, ended a table laden with caviar, sturgeon and other traditional Russian specialties, their talk was of emigration. And Alexander Lukin stated that the so-called era of stagnation under the hapless emerald-green dictator, who died in 1982, was nothing "other than a bad official." The words may have died on his lips, they may have turned and departed us, but we were a little to confirm with a newspaper, the largest country in the world.

Others joined in, bemoaning some of the democracy and reformers whom they accused of



Yeltsin and Gorbachev: discussing changes

both of stagnation—one who knows where we went wrong and when in our ultimate goal."

Against that backdrop of political tension and spreading shortages, there are few light moments in Russia now. Strelina, an articulate economist, and that after spending hours fading and preparing food for a dinner party, she had named her guests that any talk of politics would be punished by a 500-ruble fine.

contemporaries in, say, New York City, police when their services are turned down. In fact, there is a growing army of children earning money at such jobs as selling newspapers and cheap souvenirs in the city's dusty underground pedestrian walkways. They have emerged in small, poor, downy berets of labor, with inflation being more deeply, many families have become increasingly dependent on their children's earnings. An average take of three rubles per car is worth less than four cents Canadian, but Masha works at least three hours after school each day and the money mounts up. He said that he now brings home about 1,800 rubles (about \$90 each month) in earnings like—almost double the state wages that his father receives as a factory maintenance. Added Masha: "Most of my money now goes to my food, but I have not stopped saving for a TV."

Child labor on the streets of Moscow, as

on a raw mid-December day, and darkness is already seeping from the grey skies over central Moscow. But with light snow falling and the temperature hovering around the freezing mark, it is a good day for 13-year-old Masha's business—winning the game from the cars along Tverskaya Boulevard. The nearby traffic signal turns red, and a duty blue Zaphar sedan slows to a stop. The driver nods curtly to Masha, who, armed with a rug and a soccer ball of given choice, quickly begins rubbing the car's headlights and cracked windshield. Then, he pockets the driver's proffered three-ruble note just as the light changes. "The guy before him gave me five rubles, and I have had several ones but no rubles (hard currency) today," says Masha, a student trying to make the best of the transition from communism to capitalism.

Like Masha, most of Moscow's schoolchildren are young and, unlike many of their

Red Square: critics accuse reformers of reducing a once-proud country to the status of an international beggar

## WORLD

## Letter from Moscow

# RED STAR FALLING

By New Year's Day, only Russia's twisted red white and blue flag will be flying over the Kremlin. Last week, a spokesman for Russian President Boris Yeltsin announced the decision to leave the red flag waving and only white banner of Soviet communism—and to officially dissolve the once-divisive Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Yeltsin also took control of the Soviet foreign and interior ministries and the secret police, leaving Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev on the apparent edge of resignation by week's end. Amid the chaotic rush of public events, 260 million former subjects of the old empire struggled to cope with the mounting hardships of daily life and the stunning pace of change. Moscow's Miroslav Borisov says: "McCholish Guy reports

Near the clash and end of a busy intersection, Masha Perlovich sees the passing traffic in swirls of his next customer. It is almost 3 p.m.,



why know existence here. We established a Communist system at great human cost, and now we want to state everything held during the past 70 years and start again from ground level. We need at least another two generations for democracy to take hold here, but there is no time," she added. "This is Russia. Our experiment with democracy will end itself. As ideology, a fascist, will gain power by poisoning everything to everyone."

Somer rather than later, almost all conversations with citizens of the former union circle on most people's current preoccupation: the time-consuming hunt for food as inflation makes a mockery of the ruble's purchasing power. In Moscow, people outside semi-empty food stores gloomily note the lengthening waits—30 minutes for bread, one hour for milk and three hours for meat. "One of my neighbors wanders three hours a day for cheap sausage," and Olga Petrov, an assembler at Moscow's Otkrytyy (Open) toy factory. "Then, she discovered that the store circles led out the price because the meat had started to spoil."

Petrov and others in line outside a milk store and that they often wonder how much food is being hoarded on collective farms and in warehouses in anticipation of January price increases in Russia, Belarus and Ukraine. These price rises will double and triple the costs of consumer goods, with the exception of such basic staples of Russian life as bread, milk, salt and vodka, which will remain under price controls. For increasing numbers of Russian citizens, the first stage of economic shock therapy will likely be a diet that is already familiar to the former members of society: bread and fat.

Most of Moscow's 58,000-member foreign community still lead a relatively privileged life. Now, however, access to fairly comfortable apartments and well-stocked food stores is largely based on a steady supply of hard currency. And despite competition from manufacturers' banks offer exchange rates that make even free-market ruble prices already too outlandish. Last week, one of Moscow's new private variety stores was offering a dollar for 250 rubles—about \$4, but a month's wages for many Soviet workers.

State-subsidized trains are also cheaper: a one-way ticket to Vladivostok, 6,438 ruble cost

of Moscow, costs only 200 rubles, or just over \$1. Of course, that costs three Aeroflot, its airline whose frequent delays and cancellations provide a constant stock of great travel anecdotes. Supervised travelers on Aeroflot's blue-and-white planes routinely avoid domestic trips that involve several connecting flights. But even a direct flight to Moscow can cause

schedule—a relatively minor delay by Soviet standards—the plane took off for Moscow

Despite such problems, daily life in the former empire is not completely chaotic. Moscow's famed Metro system continues to work efficiently, and despite gloomy warnings about winter energy blackouts, the city's heating and



Christmas scene in St. Petersburg meat shops political tension and spending shortages

difficulties. Last October, I booked a seat on a 2 a.m. flight from the Armenian capital of Yerevan. But as the hours passed, the daily te airport lounge began to resemble a giant dormitory, with passengers sprawled on the floor or draped unconscious across backs of chairs. At 9 a.m., after a night filled with announcements about fuel shortages, passengers finally boarded the plane. I promptly fell asleep, only to wake an hour later to find that the plane remained on the tarmac and that a new station was in progress: a flight attendant had announced per month or delay, meaning scores of stranded passengers to refuse her request to disembark.

I went back to sleep, and when I woke up at about 11 a.m., the cabin was nearly deserted. Most of the passengers were outside on the tarmac smoking, debating the country's future with the flight crew, sheltering from the sun beneath the plane's wings and generally displaying the Soviet knack of adapting to trying circumstances. At noon, 10 hours behind

lighting systems continue to function. Events ranging from football games to movie film festivals go on as scheduled.

Hockey games continue, as well. And for a fan filled with last Canadiens and three American fans, the admission price to a recent championship game between Moscow's Spartak and Minsk Dynamo was right: two rubles, or just over 2 cents, per ticket. It was fast, exciting hockey, and the home team was 6-4 in the class, modern arena. But getting lost in a light snowstorm on the way to the game provided the most vivid memory of that wacky afternoon. A policeman in the park surrounding the arena told us to go straight ahead, sometimes towards a traffic circle where several cars were fighting wildly on the snow-packed roadway. When we reached the circle, we had to wait about 10 minutes with numbers taped on their doors had been to the far side of the rotary the traffic cop had just made us an unwilling entry in a stick-car rally. □

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Assembly-line workers leaving GM plant in Oshawa shelling payroll

## BUSINESS

# A GIANT'S RETREAT

It was precisely the sort of fallow retreat that General Motors Corp. chairman Robert Stempel noted in a recent speech. Stempel presided over the company's largest assembly plant in Oshawa, Ont., on Aug. 1, 1990. Stempel promised that he was "not going to take GM apart and start over again." And to his credit, he did not. The Oshawa plant is a testament to the automotive and steel industries' style of his predecessors. Under Stempel, GM produced a new era of cooperation with the company's 402,400 employees around the world. But last week, the 58-year-old engineer stood before a packed news conference in Detroit and announced that GM was preparing to close six of its 30 North American car and truck assembly plants and 35 of its parts factories. As well, company executives plan to slash 79,500 employees from GM's North American payroll over the next four years, reducing it to half the size it was in 1985. But Stempel declined to specify which plants will be shut down, saying

## AWASH IN RED INK, THE WORLD'S LARGEST AUTO MANUFACTURER ANNOUNCES A PLAN TO CUT 79,500 JOBS

a dark shadow over the slowly glowing economic prospects of GM's U.S. and Canadian workers. Declined Stempel: "These changes are necessary to meet the competitive challenges of the 1990s."

Despite his earlier attempts to avoid a radical restructuring of the company, Stempel had

simply run out of time and options for dealing with the most severe financial crisis in GM's 75-year history. At current rates, the company will likely lose more than \$6 billion this year on its North American car and truck operations, an amount greater than the Manitoba government's total expenditures in the 1991-1992 fiscal year. Last year, GM lost \$2.3 billion worldwide on revenues of \$14.3 billion. On Wall Street, credit analysts were threatening to lower the company's debt rating—a move that would increase GM's borrowing costs—unless Stempel acted quickly to slash the bleeding. The company had hoped that a North American economic turnaround in the second half of 1990, combined with the introduction of 35 new car and truck models, this fall would strengthen its balance sheet. But instead, the economy has remained moribund, and most of GM's redesigned vehicles have failed to catch fire with consumers. "Business conditions are not improving," Stempel said bluntly. "And we

therefore, GM, and component plants in St. Catharines and Windsor, Ont. A GM car plant in Scarborough, Ont., is already slated to close in mid-1991.

Hundreds of GM's non-unionized office workers in Canada also will lose their jobs during the next 12 months. In 1990, the company plans to eliminate 8,800 of its \$1,000 white-collar jobs in North America. That would likely result in the loss of about 50% of the 5,700 salaried positions in Canada. The retrenchment will continue into 1991 and 1994, when GM plans to cut another 11,000 white-collar jobs.

The company's announcement drew a swift rebuke from union leaders in both sides of the border. Richard Dick White, president of the Canadian Auto Workers union, "This contains a terrible uncertainty for workers and their families over the holiday period." In Detroit, United Auto Workers president Owen Bieber denounced GM for having to the "unstable demands of the free-market economy type, like Wall Street." He added that the cuts "can only have the counterproductive effect of further dragging down confidence in the state of the U.S. economy."

That was a risk that Stempel was clearly prepared to take. He admitted he was following executives had continued regularly to officials in President George Bush's administration over the past two months that the economy appeared to be getting worse. But each time, he said, they dismissed his concerns by saying, "It's GM—not us to be concerned." Declined Stempel: "Well, I think we're owed as long as we can."

Indeed, GM's announcement was only the latest in a series of setbacks for the troubled North American economy. The list of companies that have announced major reductions in the past few weeks includes computer giant IBM, office-machine manufacturer Xerox Corp. and aircraft maker McDonnell Douglas Corp. One analyst, Don Lacey, editor of the Cleveland-based newsletter *Workplace Trends*, estimated that U.S.-based corporations have announced job cuts at the rate of 3,800 a day since early October. Meanwhile, when House spokesman Martin Fierman said reporters last week that the United States was still mired "in a recession-like economy," despite the administration's earlier claims that a recovery was under way.

Although the car industry is certain to produce a lot of pain, most people at the automotive industry acknowledge their necessity. For years, critics have accused the company of being too large and bureaucratic for its own good, particularly in the face of increasing competition from Japanese automakers. Stempel, highly regarded in the industry both for his skills as an engineer and for his down-home manner, has devoted much of his time as chairman to streamlining a comprehensive redesign of GM's cars and trucks, for which he has received widespread praise. Now he must also see a more drastic challenge: redesigning General Motors itself.

JOHN DAILY in Oshawa

## Business Notes

### FED SLASHES RATE

In a dramatic attempt to pump-start the ailing U.S. economy, the Federal Reserve Board cut its rescheduling discount interest rate by a full percentage point, to 3 1/2 per cent, a 37-year low. Several private U.S. banks immediately slashed their prime lending rates to between 6.5 and 7 per cent. The drop in interest rates is a welcome development for Canadian exporters, who have been suffering because of poor demand in the United States.

### BLACK'S EMPIRE

A consortium led by Canadian publisher Conrad Black won a seven-month bidding war to gain control of Australia's second-biggest newspaper group, John Fairfax Pty. Ltd. Black controls 35 per cent of Fairfax Ltd., which will pay \$1.3 billion to acquire The Sydney Morning Herald, The Age in Melbourne and at least 10 other publications.

### WAGE RATES

Unemployed Canadian workers were awarded wage increases of two per cent in October, the smallest increase since Labor Canada began keeping such statistics in 1970. During the first 10 months of the year, wage settlements averaged 3.7 per cent, down from 5.8 per cent for all of 1989.

### TRADING PUNCHES

Canada's foreign deputy chief trade negotiator accused the United States of violating the 1989 Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement. Gordon Krivine, who helped to negotiate the pact and is now an Ottawa-based trade consultant, said that Washington has tried to impose Canadian concerns of cars, lumber and other goods. A U.S. official denied the charge, adding that the FTA was "working well."

### THE PRICE OF SCANDAL

The World of Credit and Commerce International (WCCI), which had drawn around the bank in July amid allegations of massive fraud, pleaded guilty in the United States to numerous charges, including cashing and lending drug money. WCCI also agreed to forfeit \$440 million in assets and \$15.5 million in assets in Canada. In Canada, a court-appointed liquidator and that about 400 deposits in WCCI's Canadian subsidiary will receive no return beyond credit to 10 per cent of their savings, for a total payout of \$2.5 million. Liquidators said that Canadian depositors could receive as much as 90 per cent of their money, but only in years before the bank's affairs were wound up.

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## BUSINESS



American Airlines jet at Toronto's Terminal 3: complementary operations

## In search of a partner

A marriage looms for Canadian Airlines

Even in the worst of times, magazine directors try to put a positive spin on their company's financial problems. But in a hard market of money-losing airlines, the parent company of Canadian Airlines International Ltd., Montreal-based Inland, is finding it difficult to come up with a story about the industry in which he has worked for 40 years. For months, airline industry analysts have speculated that American Airlines Inc., the world's largest air carrier, is planning to purchase as much as 49 per cent of Canadian. Although Ward declines to comment at first possibility, he says that it is unlikely that Canada's two major carriers will be able to survive alone much longer in their current financially weakened states. Richard Ward, who sold his own airline, Westair Inc., in 1986 for \$24.8 million, "Wish I could be Air Canada and Canada today. I honestly do not think they are viable."

Although an alliance between Canadian and American would likely attract criticism from labor leaders concerned about job losses, as well as from nationalists, most industry analysts say that the Calgary-based airline has little choice but to link up with a larger, wealthier partner. Battered by declining passenger traffic and by intense competition on Canada's domestic and international routes, it lost \$93 million in revenues in \$2.3 billion in the first nine months of 1994. The company managed to avoid even greater losses by selling eight of its 50 aircraft, most of which are leased. American Airlines' parent company,

Dallas-based AMR Corp., also lost money in the first nine months of the year—\$121 million as revenues of \$10.7 billion fell in the month of December. However, it reported a turnaround, setting a profit of \$15 million in revenues of \$4 billion. American now has 675 aircraft, giving it one of the largest fleets in the world.

Still, as the company has confirmed that a possible alliance is under negotiation, that Ray Street, Canada's largest airline, has refused to consider an investment in American Capital Corp. to allow the company to be its subsidiary. At the same time, industry analysts say that American appears ready to accept as much as \$250 million into 1995 or its subsidiary. Ward currently lists the share of foreign investment in domestic airlines at 25 per cent, but Inland Transport Minister Jean Caron says that the government would consider acquiring that policy if it would ensure the survival of either or both of the country's two major carriers.

Analysts say that a merger of Canadian and American would produce several financial advantages. The two companies fly many of the same models of aircraft, and their fleets could easily be amalgamated and overall maintenance costs reduced. Canadian also flies from Toronto and Vancouver to five destinations in the Far East, a route in which American would like to have an increased presence. And Canadian currently operates 13 of the 24 gates at the recently opened Terminal 3 at Toronto's Pearson International Airport. American,

which controls five gates in the same building, would likely combine these positions to create a new hub operation serving Eastern Canada and the U.S. Northeast.

But an alliance between PWA and American would pose a serious challenge to Montreal-based Air Canada. The company lost \$126 million in revenues of \$2.7 billion in the first nine months of 1994, and analysts say that it is at only slightly better shape financially than Canadian. But its ability to compete would likely suffer if Canadian had access to American's huge financial resources and computerized ticketing system. Ultimately, Air Canada might be forced to negotiate a similar partnership with another large international carrier. The company announced in August that it was planning an alliance with US Airways, the world's largest U.S. carrier, but that arrangement would be far less comprehensive than the one envisioned between Canadian and American.

For his part, Air Canada chairman Claude Taylor loudly criticized what he termed possible "baldness" of his American counterpart. He said that he had no intention of selling out to a U.S. carrier, but that arrangement would be far less comprehensive than the one envisioned between Canadian and American.

service, and foreign control of international routes from Canada." He added: "Such a prospect would mark the beginning of the end for the Canadian airline industry."

In fact, Air Canada officials have traditionally maintained that Canada can support only one



Taylor: 'There are made-in-Canada solutions'

international carrier. They have argued that the country's interests would be better served if the government sold its Air Canada stake over time, rather than allow one of the airlines to fall into U.S. hands. But Taylor in the newsletter to his employees: "If a re-structuring of the industry turns out to be needed, we believe there are

contractive, and far more preferable, made-in-Canada solutions."

Other experts maintain that American's presence in Canada would benefit consumers by strengthening Canadian and allowing it to compete more aggressively with Air Canada.

But they also point out that consumers in some smaller cities across the country could suffer if the Dallas-based airline merged. Canadian's schedule on a north-south, rather than east-west, basis. And firms will likely use in the longer term as the industry's restructuring reduces the number of airlines in North America, squeezing overcapacity out of the system.

Ultimately, Ward says, the only way to strengthen the industry's financial position while preserving reasonable fares is by reducing costs. To do that, existing operations will have to be made more efficient. Added Ward: "This is an industry where productivity is as much as \$200,000 a year to fly for eight or nine days a month. And those kind of costs permeate the rest of the business. The public can afford it any longer." In the future, Canadians may have to choose the lesser of two evils—a great national airline that is suffering financially, or a more efficient airline that is partly controlled by foreign interests.

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Canada



# The closet federalism of the Parti Québécois

BY PETER C. NEWMAN

The only side prediction about 1992 is that it's bound to be the year of the constitutional crunch that shapes Canada's future. The debate, in one form or another, will have to continue as late as the day of the election in order to remain part of the country—and English Canada's acceptance of special recognition of a province that by any measure deserves to be distinctively treated.

I'm fairly certain that Canada will survive, partly because of recent history and partly from experience I had with some of the key players in the debate during a recent Montreal visit. The history issues a personal. I was a television commentator the night of the Quebec election on Nov. 15, 1976. That evening, René Lévesque, a far more charismatic leader of the Parti Québécois than Jacques Parizeau, was elected by an overwhelming majority—and it seemed inevitable that he would announce his promise to make Quebec independent. That was 15 years ago, and our case has become acute.

History may be repeating itself. Lévesque finally backed off his strong separatist stand and even took the 1980 referendum that nearly ended his mild mandate to begin negotiating for independence. Now, Parizeau seems to be taking a similar route. He still moves through his moustache, but his separatist platform has become a joke. He is acting more and more like a closet federalist who is afraid to admit it.

If it began with Parizeau's insistence that if Quebec did secede, he would keep the Canadian dollar and apply for monetary autonomy status in the Bank of Canada. Then he opted the vote by unilaterally declaring that when Parizeau Canada goes on any way, Quebecers would, of course, be able to keep their Canadian citizenship and passport. At the same time, the Parti Québécois leader asserted the cultural autonomy that the Republic of Quebec would hang as an active paragon of NATO, and that it would, incredibly, remain a

*Jacques Parizeau still blows threats through his moustache, but his separatist platform has become a national joke*

loft member of the British Commonwealth.

What's really happened is that as the recession has deepened into Quebec society, Parizeau has recognized that economic warms are taking precedence over principle. He realizes that voters are not pleased to endow their jobs by supporting a moustache-expansion that seems to have been reduced as its impact to Quebec going a step at the United Nations and a new national anthem.

A central player in making the separatist threat has been Graham Dubois, president of the Coalition du patriotisme, a federation of 121 business associations plus 500 corporate members who regularly supply three-quarters of Quebec's labor force. Dubois commissioned the defensive study on separatism's effects by University of Montreal economics professor André Raymond, which proved that Quebec gains at least \$2.3 billion a year by remaining in Confederation. His figures also showed how tightly Quebec is linked with Canada, with 76.5 per cent of its manufactured goods sold outside the province, while the comparable figure for Ontario was only 57 per cent. "It would be suicidal," Raymond concluded. "In embarking on an adventure which, in the end, might cause what we have acquired to be endangered."

But Dubois, who was a member of the Billings-Campbell commission, doesn't advocate the status quo and described to me in great detail how Ottawa must decentralize its jurisdiction. "Governmental, universal health programs, research, regional development, and transport each involve a sector where Ottawa, Quebec and the other provinces would stand to gain by agreeing on new arrangements," he said.

Dubois's most interesting speculation is that Quebec will not hold its planned 1992 referendum on sovereignty. "The population is about evenly split on the issue," he told me, "and I don't think [Quebec Premier Robert] Bourassa will take the chance on a plebiscite. Instead, he will call an election in October, 1993, after the federal campaign and just before the September 16 to 20 campaign as first five-year reviews. The Liberals will win the election, but even if they don't, the Parti Québécois is pledged to consult the people before declaring independence—and would not vote in that referendum, as easily as it lost the last one."

For his part, Quebec's Minister of Education, Jacques Parizeau, said that "it's an asset for this country to have Quebec as a distinct society, just as it is an asset for Quebec to be part of Canada." Bourassa's past was in the constitutional struggle, the academically achieved Montrealer is a brilliant, articulate exponent of the Quebec position, a politician who will emerge in 1992 as a pivotal player on the national scene. "If Quebec wants to be recognized as distinct," he told me over lunch, "it's not because we want more power or to be considered as separate. We don't want to be better, but we want to be legally recognized as being different."

Reinforced accepts the principles and content of Ottawa's new constitutional package, but has trouble with its language and suggested methods of implementation. He hopes that when the final federal offer is made it will have the bipartisan support of the Liberals and New Democrats, although he is under no illusions about how difficult that will be to achieve. He is surprisingly optimistic, but it will wait that will wait to happen until a referendum process is found to replace the dead-end 1992 Meech Lake debate.

The most contentious Quebec position has been its emphasis on having a provincial veto on constitutional amendments, but Rivest's repeated words, such as "referendum," "already have an amazing Canada which calls for acceptance by some provinces totaling 50 per cent of the population," he points out. "So there's one right of veto for Quebec already granted, and if we opt out of any process, Ottawa must give compensating back." As he is, Rivest's position is certainly, he believes that consensus on that issue was achieved during the Meech negotiations.

The debate will heat up as its deadline approaches. But in the closing weeks of 1991, Parizeau and his associates looked a lot less passionate. In any case, the 1992 Quebec election is coming. Canada recently commemorated "Gee, maybe we're already separated and we don't know it."

## PEOPLE

### Breaking the ice

Wearing a mask and wielding a plastic stick, Maurice Whitehouse overcame Bigwood's fears that his story is boring. Last month, the 49-year-old social sciences student from Quebec City became the first woman to play in the Major Junior Hockey League, for the Trois-Rivières Driftnets. During the game, Whitehouse



Whitehouse: a standing ovation

scored 13 shots—and let us those. Decided the goalie, who began playing hockey when she was 5. "Even if I looked bad on the first goal, I didn't make a lot of noise," he said, she scored a standing ovation as she left the ice, breaking from that had to be her first. Said Whitehouse, who says that she is considering a career as a sports journalist. "For me, it's the game itself. That's the first season didn't continue."

### Through the eyes of a stranger

For 30 years, New York City-based writer Edith Iglauer explained Canadians to Americans with finely crafted magazine articles in *The Atlantic* and *The New Yorker*. Her 1999 profile of Pierre Trudeau was an early look at one of



## Passage to India

Despite the success of such gritty movies as *Loyalhearted* (by the film, Edmonton film director Anne Wheeler says that she has to struggle to get her movies distributed in Canada because the industry is dominated by American films. But only in 1990, Wheeler plans to attend the 23rd International Film Festival of India, which is featuring a retrospective of her work. Said Wheeler, 45: "People on the other side of the world think Canada is perfect. For them to see the reality is staggering."

Wheeler still struggling to be seen

## FROM BOARD GAMES TO GOLF

Seven years ago, Christopher Hasty was sitting in a bar complaining that he could not get into a crowded golf course. So he and Scott Abbott, owners of the popular Trivium Parrot game, decided to build their own course. It opened last year in Colorado, Ont., and apparently their pursuit of success continues to pay off. The January, 1992, issue of *Golf Digest* named Hasty's Devil's Pulp course the best new one in Canada. Said Hasty, 45: "I consider this to be just the start. I'm convinced that it will crack the top 50 around the world."



Markie: bold as the Blue Jays

Canada's most charismatic leaders. Nantawa of her best articles have just been published in a new book, *The Strangers Next Door*. In 1976, Iglauer married a British Columbia fisherman, John Duly, and after his death in 1978 she made Garden Bay, B.C., her home. Last



Iglauer's 'happy feeling'

fall, her application for Canadian citizenship was held up when officials learned that she spent 446 days outside Canada in the past four years. (A maximum of 120 is allowed.) Said Iglauer: "I have given as much of myself to this country. It has given me much to me." She added: "It made me feel I wasn't wanted. It's a funny feeling."



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# A titan passes

Newfoundland bids farewell to Joey Smallwood

When senior officials of the Liberal party named the future title premier of Newfoundland as Joey Smallwood, the man was 67 years old, having just won the federal leadership in 1969. Joseph Roberts Smallwood turned it down. "I am kind of my own little island, and after all I've ever wanted to be," he said. And although he lost the province's top job to the Conservatives in 1971 after 23 years in power, he remained, symbolically at least, a provincial head of state, devoted to the province whose men with the mustache he helped to

most of his energy after he retired from politics in 1977. When an Ontario firm that was under contract to print the encyclopedia said the former premier in 1987 for unpaid publishing bills after Smallwood's publishing company went bankrupt, supporters across Canada organized fund-raising and country singer Tammy Hunter staged a concert to help ease Smallwood's financial problems. That same year, he received, symbolically at least, the Newfoundland Heritage Foundation, was forced to complete its dream. Last month, the final volume of the



The entrepreneur in 1980: content to be "king of my own little island"

encyclopedia in 1989. Last week, Smallwood died, at his home about 80 km west of St. John's, on the west side of his 91st birthday, of a recent attack of pneumonia. The body of the man known to most Newfoundlanders simply as "Joey" lay at state in the Newfoundland legislature for two days before a funeral service with the pomp and circumstance usually associated with deceased heads of state. Declared Premier Clyde Wells, who served as Smallwood's cabinet in the mid-1960s. "No other person in our long history contributed even a fraction of what he did to the well-being of the people of this province."

Smallwood's final years were troubled by declining health and mental health problems. But even a stroke and heavy financial losses did not end his dream of completing the five-volume *Encyclopedia of Newfoundland and Labrador*—the project that consumed

much of his energy after he retired from politics in 1977. When an Ontario firm that was under contract to print the encyclopedia said the former premier in 1987 for unpaid publishing bills after Smallwood's publishing company went bankrupt, supporters across Canada organized fund-raising and country singer Tammy Hunter staged a concert to help ease Smallwood's financial problems. That same year, he received, symbolically at least, the Newfoundland Heritage Foundation, was forced to complete its dream. Last month, the final volume of the

encyclopedia work registered in Newfoundland bookstores—while the final volume came to rise funds for the remaining two volumes. Declared William Rowe, a member of Smallwood's cabinet and later a leader of the Newfoundland Liberal party. "This encyclopedia, more than almost anything he did, demonstrates his attachment to Newfoundland." In fact, those terms represent Smallwood's last grand plan to benefit and bring recognition to his province. The first, after he became premier in 1949, was his attempt to encourage industrialization of the island. But Smallwood, aided with what many critics claimed was poor business sense and some questionable advisers, watched as many of the projects—acting as a one-man project—were shelved. One project, the St. John's-based, Newberth part of Smallwood's industrialization legacy in 1969 agreement, looking Newfoundland into selling

electricity from the power dam in Labrador's Churchill Falls to Quebec until the year 2041—in a brief note that is now roughly one-third of the market price.

But Smallwood's years in office also brought many benefits to Canada's youngest province. Along with the advantages that came with Confederation—such as family allowance and other federal social programs—Smallwood also introduced workers' compensation and free medical services for children. Declared Stephen Neary, minister of social services under Smallwood: "He pulled Newfoundland into the 20th century."

Smallwood achieved what he did with relatively little formal education. He was born on Dec. 24, 1900, the eighth of a small family, in Garfield, 30 km east of Gander, and attended the equivalent of a Grade 10 education. As a young man, he worked as a journalist and developed an interest in socialist politics and labor organizing. A spirited orator, he studied in 1927 in a successful seven-year stint before a radio show. The *Carleton Place*, entertaining listeners with Newfoundland folklore. He left the show abruptly in 1943 to try his luck, a story that lasted three years.

Smallwood returned to the British colony's political scene in 1946 when he was elected as a delegate to Newfoundland's National Convention on the future of the island. At the time, Smallwood was already convinced that a place in Confederation represented the only solution to Newfoundland's grim poverty, and he spent the next two years gaining support for his vision. In a 1948 referendum, Newfoundlanders fully endorsed the colony's entry into Confederation by a slim margin. On March 21, 1949, Newfoundland and Labrador joined Canada, with Smallwood serving as premier. In May, he was the office in Newfoundland's first provincial election.

Smallwood later acknowledged that "after Confederation, any fool could have become premier and stayed for some time." Even so, his electoral record was impressive, he told the Liberals' handily won the next five elections. After the Liberals' 1973 electoral loss, Smallwood resigned—although he returned in 1974 to mount an unsuccessful leadership challenge to his successor, Robert Roberts. He then formed his own party—the Liberal Reform party—in 1975, but he resigned the Liberals' seat in 1977. He retired from politics for the last time.

By 1984, he had accumulated the first two volumes of his encyclopedia—losing money on both of them. The year, he suffered a stroke that left him unable to speak. Still, his team of volunteers continued to work on the massive project, and he was kept informed of their progress. Said Margaret Ann O'Rourke, the foundation's director of fund-raising. "He wanted to live long enough to see the encyclopedia completed." Although that dream eluded him, the publication of the four volumes in 1989, the project, scheduled for 1990 to 1994, will add to the impressive legacy that Smallwood leaves as his beloved "poor, back track."

JOEY DEWITT in Halifax



Assassination scene from JFK: a movie condensed by both experts and cranks

## FILMS

# Who killed JFK?

Oliver Stone points to a wide conspiracy

JFK  
Directed by Oliver Stone

It is easily best to see a movie fresh—without a lot of preconceptions. In the case of JFK, that is difficult. Director Oliver Stone's dramatic investigation into John F. Kennedy's assassination became a target of controversy long before it was completed. Praised by U.S. politicians who obtained early drafts of the script charged that it was not fair to the great president's memory. And now that JFK is out, it has been harshly condemned by assassination experts, from conspiracy theorists to former members of the Warren Commission—which came to the now-disputed conclusion that Kennedy was killed by Lee Harvey Oswald alone. JFK does play fast and loose with the facts. Some has literary disunity and documentary footage so difficult that fact and fabrication become inseparable. That is what makes the movie so interesting. But that is what makes the movie so selective. JFK is riveting entertainment. Despite a modest performance by Kevin Costner, Stone's three-hour film of what was once an event is a riveting experience.

The director has built his story around New Orleans district attorney Jim Garrison (Costner), who carried out the only prosecution

in the assassination. Garrison's investigation led to the 1964 trial of Clay Shaw (Timothy Lee Jones), a New Orleans businessman who was acquitted of conspiring to kill Kennedy. Stone became interested in making the movie after reading Garrison's 1964 book, *On the Trail of the Assassins*. But he has chosen to ignore allegations that Garrison used letters and threats to obtain testimony. Stone turns him into an astrophysicist here, armed with material smuggled from 28 years of assassination theories.

Stone describes JFK as a "whirlwind." And the movie's speculation is also wild—four high-level officials looking to sabotage U.S. involvement in Vietnam ordered Kennedy's assassination, that his successor, Lyndon Johnson, was a possible accomplice. That the killing was a military-style ambush in which Oswald served as a decoy, and that the Warren Commission inquiry, headed by U.S. Supreme Court Chief Justice Earl Warren, was a cover-up.

The movie begins with newspaper headlines. Then President Dwight Eisenhower warns of the dangers of the military-industrial complex. President Kennedy is shown in the way in Vietnam cannot be won. History accelerates in that away after the news on May 28, 1963, in the motorcade, the gunfire, the presidential limo in New Orleans. Garrison watches it on TV and

says, "God, I'm ashamed to be an American." His involvement begins three years later, with his inquiry into an accident in New Orleans that took place on the night of the assassination. A private investigator named Jack Martin (Jack Lemmon) was beaten up by his boss, Guy DeLoach (Bill Auer), an ex-FBI man thought to be connected to Oswald. The trail leads to a mob of right-wing extremists, including the mysterious David Ferrel (Joe Pantolano), a hairless man with white eyebrows and a lightning bolt scar. Ferrel dies in an apparent suicide that the movie suggests is a murder. Other potential witnesses were mysteriously killed. Garrison's conspiracy case eventually hinges on Shaw, a homosexual with CIA connections who is linked to the assassination by a gay leader, Willie O'Rourke (Kevin Bacon). The movie is a blend of names, dates and facts. It requires considerable thought. Stone enlivens the narrative with provocative scenes—including one by Garrison as Warren. Guy DeLoach cringes as a racist Oswald. And Donald Sutherland delivers the movie's most arresting performance as Mr. X, a Deep Throat from the intelligence community who is based on a source credited by Stone.

In dramatic terms, the movie's weakness is Costner's stolid portrayal of Garrison. At times, the actor's southern drawl is awkward. And his wry speech ending the trial has to be one of the longest, most unconvincing courtroom scenes in serious history. Stone attempts to humanize Garrison with a perfunctory subplot that shows how his obsession almost drives him mad. Like *Easy Street*, to divorce. But the family links remain all too conveniently. And Stone's depiction of Garrison is no more credible than that of Jim Morrison in *The Doors*, although neither does this year.

In the end, JFK's images are more compelling than its characters. Stone interests fans from color to up to black and white. He explores life trajectories in fascinating detail. He stages a hard re-examination of Kennedy's role in Vietnam. He explores every frame of the famous Shaw home movie of the assassination—Kennedy clutching his throat, his head snapping back, Jack in pink crawling across the trunk.

Stone has suggested that he is so fascinated by JFK that he has written a book about the slain father of his generation. And the director has compared his own career to making JFK to that of Shakespeare's Hamlet. By playing with Hollywood fiction to "catch the conscience of the king," Stone risks being taken for a fool that he has made an unimpeachable movie with the seeds of a conspiracy that something is rotten in the state of America.

BRIAN D. JOHNSON

# War and remembrance

Dozens of writers evoke the Second World War

WRITERS ON WORLD WAR II: AN ANTHOLOGY  
 Edited by Maclean's *Editor*  
 (Penguin, 727 pages, \$32.95)

Over the years, a flood of novels, histories, poems, stories and memoirs has appeared on every aspect of the Second World War, from popular songs of the era to the strategy and carnage of major battles and the horror of the death

The book suggests—as few others have—the sheer multiplicity of experience devoted by the phrase “world war.”

Recher draws on such obscure and familiar sources as William Stryker's 1937 novel, *Sally's Choice*, and the wartime diaries of English writer Virginia Woolf. But the anthology's great merit is that it also includes selections from many excellent books that have been eagerly forgotten. In his little-known memoir, *World War II: American and British*, James Jones put his finger on the main reason for war's belatedness: it is, in effect, a gigantic library in which individual experience is determined less by skill and courage than by their chance. “A number of men had to be wounded, and a had to die, in order for objective to be reached, not failure achieved,” Jones writes. “That was the horrible, true meaning of every step to the soldier.”

Jones's observations provide a sobering counterpart to some of the accounts of adventure in the anthology, which have a tendency to emphasize the individual heroism of survivors, while conveniently forgetting about the millions who died in anonymous misery. Still, many of the little stories are unmissable. One by journalist John Hersey, focuses on future American president John F. Kennedy's wound in his back when made in 1944 on the South Pacific by a Japanese destroyer. Kennedy's wound has been three miles to the safety of a small island—while leaving a wound, one whose life-jar has grappled in his back. Kennedy then went back into the water and spent the night drifting—at times asking for his life belt—as he searched for help for the survivors.

Believed against such heartbreaking examples in the suffering of the millions in prison-of-war and concentration camps. The actual evil of the war—as opposed to its excitement and danger—is much more apparent in their suffering. Italian writer Primo Levi's riveting memoir, *Survival in Auschwitz* describes the system that camp officials used to pick out the prisoners who would be sent to the gas chambers because they were too weak to work. All the prisoners walked asked for in SS officer who decided at his instant who would live and

who would die. The humor is as great partly because the operator had a strange sense of normalcy—everyone involved accepted it as an ordinary part of camp life.

Canada is represented in the anthology by a handful of writers including Joy Kogawa, with an excerpt from her novel, *Obasan* chronicling the suffering of Japanese-Canadian in internment camps. But Recher did not select B.C. writer Earl Birney's moving poem about the battle for Holland, “The Road to Nijmegen,” while including several inferior English and American poems.

Canadian troops are literally praised in the book. Doris Norman Lewis, an Englishman, reports on Canadian soldiers in Italy, describing them as “brave and capable in every way. Anything they have is paid for the asking.”

Generally it is also the theme of the last passage in the book by biographer William Manchester, who discusses the first Japanese surrender to the great Japanese general Douglas MacArthur. Expecting Japan to see a Japanese official was named by MacArthur's magnificent address to the victors and the vanquished. “For me, who expected the worst humiliation, this was a complete surprise,” Tashiroh Kan concentrated later. “I was shocked beyond words... For the living heroes and dead martyrs of the war, this speech was a wreath of adoring flowers.”

From MacArthur's decency to the responsible cruelty of concentration camp guards, the war elicited every extreme of human nature. Writers on World War II teaches memorably as them all.

JOHN REMBOISE

## Maclean's

MEGA-SELLER LIST

### FICTION

- 1 *Murder & Witness Spies*, Dennis (2)
- 2 *Griffs and Salinas*, Jostad (2)
- 3 *Soulless*, Ripley (1)
- 4 *Wilderness Run*, Almond (2)
- 5 *Act 1: A Bold Romance*, Jostad (4)
- 6 *Big Secrets*, Kennedy (2)
- 7 *The Betrayal of Love*, Doherty (1)
- 8 *The Kitchen Girl's Wife*, Fox (2)
- 9 *Night on Water*, Folger
- 10 *Prayers of a Very Nice Child*, Connor (13)

### NONFICTION

- 1 *The Betrayal of Canada*, Livingston (1)
- 2 *Maclean's Special*, Pearson (2)
- 3 *Tempests Personal*, Mugh
- 4 *The Maclean's Story*, Reid (2)
- 5 *Midnight*, Bromberg (2)
- 6 *Her Stories of My Life*, Alphonse (2)
- 7 *The Popcorn Report*, Popcorn (2)
- 8 *Days of Thieves*, Sargent
- 9 *Orwell*, Sefton
- 10 *My Men*, Wilson (2)

11 *Positive but not*

Compiled by Steve Belliveau

1991

After a year in which Canada so often seemed to be down on its luck—starting from the depressing drug of recession, to destiny over its future—the recognition of individual contributions to the well-being of the nation is a stimulating reminder of the country's strengths at the approach of a new year. The sixth annual Maclean's Honor Roll celebrates the achievements of 15 individuals that it also reflects the breadth, depth and variety of the creative contributions of citizens in many walks of life, in all parts of the land.

The 1991 representatives of Canadians whose energies and endeavours make a difference in the life of the nation include honorees in the sportsbook sense. The life-threatening risks taken by Arnold Macaulay on dangerous search-and-rescue missions, or by Michael Miller in icefishing and

## A Galaxy Of Leaders Who Enrich The Life Of Canada

fire, are the essence of legend. The victories achieved by sculler Silvana Iannuzzi in international sport, and by James Day as a trainer of thoroughbred horses and a successful entrepreneur, are public triumphs that all Canadians can share. The challenging and extraordinary careers of actors Tarasco Cardinal, and the humor of Roger Abbott. Don Ferguson, Lobs Goy and John Mapple as the Royal Canadian Air Force, are widely known. The modern classics of the theatre created by playwright Michael Tremblay carry these insights into the character and concerns of his fellow Canadians across Canada and to audiences abroad.

The stretching influence of others is often

# The Honor Roll



supported by people who share in their accomplishments. They include the dozens of Canadians who assist Maclean's and Miller in their daily work. As well, the peat of Maclean's editors that make the final selections—those chosen must be Canadian citizens who are not professionally engaged in politics—considered across all areas of people whose ideas and vision are making a difference in the lives of Canadians.

Those whose names are enshrined in this issue receive the Honor Roll certificate, designed by Toronto artist Gura de Pridem-Hunt, with its portrayal of Paganini, the mythical winged horse that symbolizes creative effort. Chief Staff Photographer Brian Miller travelled the country to compare the portraits, as he has for the five previous years of the annual feature. Art Director Nick Barakat again designed the presentation, which brings the total number of people honored to 77. Departments Editor Mark Nichols assisted in editing. Staffers who wrote the profiles are: the field editors, a senior John Brown, Barry Carter, John DeMont, E. Kipke Polman, Carol, Bill Quinn, Howard, Victor Dwyer, Felicia, Howell, Cecily Ross and D'Arcy Jones.

The sketches of Canadians and their achievements that follow are incomplete. The scale and nature of their accomplishments is beyond what to continue including Canadians for years to come.

CARL HOLLINS

## PETER LOUGHEED

**H**is hair is graying, but the prefect is still strong and determined. As he scans the art of the distant over-cropped Canadian Rockies from his 47th-floor office in downtown Calgary, Peter Lougheed is a man with many missions. A firm supporter of the 1989 Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement, the former Alberta premier says that it is also essential for Canada to develop closer relations with the world's new economic superpowers. Japan, Lougheed, 63, is pursuing that goal as co-chairman of the Canada-Japan Forum, which Prime Minister Brian

**'I am trying to work behind the scenes on a constitutional settlement in a low profile way'**

## Working For The Nation's Survival

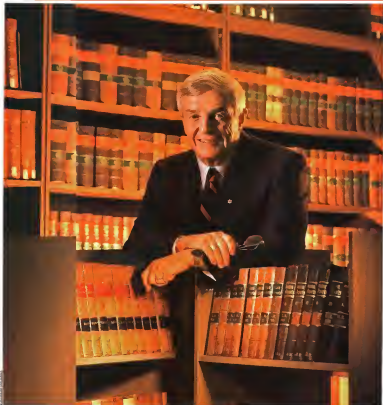
Malruay set up in May to develop wider economic, cultural and political relations between the two countries. At the same time, he is quietly searching for a solution to the constitutional difficulties that beset the nation. Declaring that the country may be seeing a breaking point, Lougheed says that if negotiations over Ottawa's latest constitutional proposals fail, a constitutional assembly may have to be called to formulate a new political framework. In the meantime, the man who governed Alberta for 14 years before stepping down in 1985 says that "I am trying to work behind the scenes on a constitutional settlement in a low-profile way."

As part of his search for constitutional solutions, Lougheed arranged to meet informally in recent months with people of influence in different regions of the country, including Quebec, to discuss problems and possible points of

compromise. In October, he served as chairman of a two-day public meeting in Banff, Alta., sponsored by the Canada West Foundation, of more than 200 politicians, government officials and businessmen from Western Canada. There, Lougheed declared his support for a constitutional assembly which he says should be arranged only "at a last resort, if the traditional methods of constitutional-making finally do not work." The assembly's task would be to devise a Constitution that would then be approved, or rejected, by referendum.

His interest in Canadian-Japanese relations and Canada's constitutional issues are only parts of Lougheed's busy life. He sits on the boards of 17 companies, including Canadian Pacific Ltd., the Royal Bank of Canada, PMA Corp and Northern Telecom Ltd. He also serves as an adviser to Calgary-based TransCanada Pipelines Ltd., which currently is attempting to win permits in Southern California for western Canadian natural gas. Declaring Lougheed: "I want to ensure western gas expands into California. Gas is the key to the western Canadian economy."

Born in Calgary, Lougheed studied law at the University of Alberta and earned a master's degree in business administration from the Harvard Business School. After practicing law, he entered politics, and in 1965 was chosen as leader of the province's Progressive Conservative party. Then, in 1971, Lougheed led his party to a spectacular victory over the province's long-ruling Social Credit regime. Now, he lives with his wife, Jessie, in a house on Calgary's Prospect Avenue, a few doors from his childhood home in Calgary's upper-income Mount Royal district, and jogs four kilometres every day. Lougheed says that in 1993 he will devote about one third of his working time to the Canada-Japan Forum, which meets for the first time in Tokyo in January, and in Banff in July. As well, he says that he will continue his efforts to find answers to Canada's constitutional problems. And if a constitutional assembly is formed, Peter Lougheed himself might be asked to preside over its potentially historic deliberations.





## MARIE-JOSEE DROUIN

'The narrow kind of nationalism . . . is not universal in its values'

**I**n 1965, when she was just 15, Marie-Josée Drouin stumbled upon the discovery that was destined to change the course of her life. Despite her youth, she was already enrolled at the University of Ottawa, enrolling as a student that we now know led her into a career as a dentist. Reluctantly, she abandoned that initial career path for that profession. "It was good at first, but as I wanted to be in the social sciences, so I looked around and ended up choosing the social sciences with this great work in it—and that just happened to be economics," she recalls. "But I liked it instantly. I loved the combination of the

has been a member of several task forces, among them a Quebec inquiry into financial services, and served on a dispute settlement panel for the Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement. She has written dozens of articles and several books on national and international economic issues, most recently a study of Quebec's role in the Canadian economy, which sits on the shelves of a string of blue-chip companies, including the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, Standard Life Assurance Co., Sun Life of Canada, and TransCanada Inc. In October, her husband's Trade Minister Michael Wilson named her co-chairwoman (with David McCowan, chairman of Xerox Canada Ltd.) of the steering committee of the so-called Prosperity Commission, set up to figure out methods of improving Canada's international competitiveness.

If there is a problem in Drouin's crowded life, it involves arranging her schedule to find some time for quiet moments with her husband, whose agenda is as crowded as her own. She is married to Charles Durost, the Swiss-born musician who is the celebrated conductor of the Montreal Symphony Orchestra. "It takes a lot of juggling," she acknowledges with a wry smile. "It certainly doesn't see how every day, and into every weekend, can we do manage."

Drouin's counsel is widely sought. One reason may be the fact that she is crowded with her opinions. For one thing, she says that the current constitutional debate in Canada is not only diverting attention from "equally urgent" economic issues, but that it is also strangely incomplete. "I feel it odd that there does not seem to be any pressure on those who are advocating the separation of Quebec to describe what it is precisely they want to do with all the others they are leaving" at the same time. Do one point, however, she is clear: "I am vociferously repulsed by the narrow kind of nationalism. It's exclusionary. It's confusing. It lacks confidence. It is not universal in its values." For one who has been captivated since her youth by the sweeping challenges of social sciences, there should be no limits to human horizons.

economies along with the broader political, philosophical and psychological fronts of the discipline." Pressing to share a smile to still across her front, she adds, "I guess you could say I stuck."

Drouin, 32, has entered into one of the leading economists in the country, and one whose skills have been brought to bear on issues ranging from debt strategy to Canada's future prosperity. The others from Drouin may also be one of the more elegant practitioners of a craft that has been called the dismal science. Distinguished, calm and stylish, she operates out of a suite of offices on downtown Montreal's Boulevard Saint-Jacques, headquarters of the Canadian Institute of Economics. Since 1976, Drouin has been executive director of the Canadian Institute of the Privileged U.S. Dismal science.

That heavy load has not prevented her from assuming a host of other responsibilities. She



## Working With The Future In Mind

## ARNOLD MACAULEY

"There is too much going on to be frightened"

**I**n his career as a search-and-rescue specialist, Warrant Officer Arnold Macauley has made more than 300 parachute jumps—but never in such gross conditions as just before midnight on Oct. 31, 1989. That night, Macauley and 16 other search-and-rescue technicians, most of them from 413 Squadron, based at Nova Scotia's CFB Greenwood, were aboard a Hercules transport as it lumbered through a howling blizzard over the northeastern tip of Ellesmere Island, just 550 miles from the North Pole. Somewhere in the arctic darkness, below thick clouds and blinding snow, lay the

Canada. He has led missions to save lost mountaineers, hunters and hikers, to evacuate injured miners from bounding ships at sea and to rescue lost fishermen trapped on ice floes. The heroism was his Canada's Medal of Bravery in 1984 for masterminding the rescue of three passengers left stranded after their plane crashed into the side of a mountain in British Columbia.

The name of Medicine Hat, Alta., began preparing for such dangerous duties after he joined the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry as an 18-year-old private in 1973. After a tour of duty in Egypt with the United Nations peacekeeping forces, he joined the Canadian Airborne Regiment as a paratrooper in 1975, and three years later entered the rigorous training program to become a "seek Tech." "In the army, you are always practicing and perfecting," Macauley says. "In search and rescue, you do what you are trained to do. There is none of a purpose and more of a challenge."

His challenges have included postings with squadrons in Edmonton and Chicom, B.C., before becoming an instructor in his specialty at the Edmonton training school in 1985. Four years later, he was promoted to warrant officer and posted to CFB Borden, P.E.I., where he became a section leader, then moved with his wife, Darlene, son, Ian, 14, and daughter Dawn, 9, to Greenwood earlier this year after Summerside closed. The strongly built aviator is well equipped for his job. An expert parachutist and skier, he is also skilled in outdoor survival, arctic driving and mountaineering, and as a generalist.

After 13 years on the job, Macauley says that he still experiences a rush of adrenaline during a rescue. Fear, he says, is something that no just Tech will acknowledge. "When we get into a hairy situation, we just become more focused on what we are doing," he explains. "There is too much going on to be frightened." The survivors of the Ellesmere crash, and many others who owe their lives to Macauley and Canada's search-and-rescue teams, have ample reason to be grateful for that commitment.

## A Life Of Risks To Save Lives

wreckage of another Hercules that had crashed with its 18 passengers 38 hours earlier. Macauley's rescue team dropped about 350 feet before glimpsing the wreckage. With that, Macauley, the team leader, jumped into the teeth of the storm towards the target below, followed by five of his team members, from an altitude of only 1,500 feet. "It was a calculated risk," he said. Minutes later, they located the frozen wreckage, then 73 battered survivors, and began performing first aid.

For Macauley, 37, the arctic rescue was just the most publicized of a career marked by courage and skill. Indeed, even among the daredevils in Canada's search-and-rescue (SAR Tech) squadrons, he is renowned for his leadership and willingness to take risks. Since putting on the red SAR Tech beret in 1978, he has conducted more than 300 rescue missions, many of them in the remotest reaches of



## BRIAN DICKSON

"I would have  
liked it to have  
gone on forever"

In the silence of a December dawn, the man whose work has played a vital role in defining the rights and freedoms of Canadians as law begins his day as he has for more than 27 years. At 7 a.m., Brian Dickson settles his favorite pinstriped Marquis horse and, in the company of his farm manager, sets out along a trail that runs through his 160-acre estate, Marchmont, past an enclosure of fallow deer and Barbary sheep and down to the banks of the Ottawa River. Dickson recalls that when he was chief justice of the Supreme Court of Canada between 1984 and 1990, the weekday

spectator of individual and collective rights. Those discussions covered a wide range—even a ruling that found Quebec's Bill 301 language law to be in violation of the charter, to a decision that struck down Canada's abortion law. Preceding over rulings on more than 100 appeals involving the charter was no ordinary task. A perfectionist, Dickson says that he sometimes made as many as nine drafts of the decisions he wrote, putting into them the results of endless "reading and thinking, and thinking and reading."

A lifelong defender of the charter, Dickson is also an enthusiastic traveler who is fluent in Spanish and proficient in French. Over the years, he has served as an influential legal ambassador for Canada, delivering numerous speeches at home and abroad. An advocate of the wife respect, he commanded, Prime Minister Jean Chretien enlisted him in May to work out a resolution for the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples. Working with natives and non-natives, and declining to accept any government line, Dickson produced his report within three months. All of his recommendations which propose to examine strategies for improving aboriginal self-government, settling land claims and incorporating native justice principles in Canada's legal system, because the commission's mandate for hearings in 1992.

The eldest son of an Irish-born bank manager, Dickson grew up in small Saskatchewan towns and graduated in 1955 from the University of Manitoba law school. First appointed to the Manitoba bench in 1963, he began a steady climb through the province's trial and appellate benches in his appointment in 1973 to the Supreme Court of Canada. At Marchmont, part of the record of his life in law is contained in documents that are arranged in the house. Dickson shares with his wife, Barbara, the daughter of a wealthy Saskatchewan grain family. Dickson is currently preparing to place the papers in the National Archives of Canada; he refers to them as his "daily memories." But the papers record one man's journey through the judicial and constitutional battles that defined his era and could help to shape the future.

## Shaping An Era's Human Rights

horseback must clear his mind for the legal rigors that lay ahead. Since Dickson retired from the court at 74, it has become a necessity for a private citizen to consider the present and serve the past. "I would have liked it to have gone on forever," Dickson says of his days on the bench. "But this," he adds, gesturing towards the landscape 40 km west of Ottawa, "is so very quiet and beautiful."

The accomplishments of the Saskatchewan-born jurist will influence the lives of future generations of Canadians. While regarded as an exceptional legal administrator and a compelling orator of Supreme Court judgments, Dickson steered the nine-member court through the current of constitutional challenges that followed the proclamation in 1982 of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms. With balanced and cool precision, Dickson provided over rulings that helped to define a broad



## MICHEL TREMBLAY

"I may not be  
yelling the way  
I used to, but  
I am still angry"

**M**ichel Tremblay wears his fame as comfortably as the scuffed sneakers and worn blue jeans in which he greets a visitor. He peers through large glasses, a ready smile on a chubbily face framed by a beard that late middle age has sprinkled with grey. His downtown Montreal apartment, a two-story penthouse shamefully decorated in blond wood and black leather, is evidence of the worldly resident that has flowed from his literary achievement. But he bristles a little at the suggestion that success may have mellowed the angry voice that

defined Quebec theatre. In the intervening years, the play has been translated into seven languages and has captured the imagination of theatregoers around the world. An English-language version of *Les Belles personnes* was a hit last summer at the Stratford Festival in Stratford, Ont., where it drew larger audiences than any other play except Shakespeare's *Titus of Athens*. A Spanish-language version was more successful in Buenos Aires earlier this year, and a Polish television version is currently under production in Warsaw. Says Tremblay modestly, "I guess there is something universal about that poem."

Much the same can be said of Tremblay's entire body of work. Since 1963, he has produced 18 plays, nine novels, eight film scripts, two musical comedies, an opera libretto, a collection of stories and dozens of song lyrics. There have been 22 productions in the United States alone of his 1973 play, *Don-Juan le légendaire*, a work that will be revived next year at Stratford. Tremblay is now finishing his 10th play, an examination of what he describes as "the faculty of vengeance," entitled *Merci pour moi*.

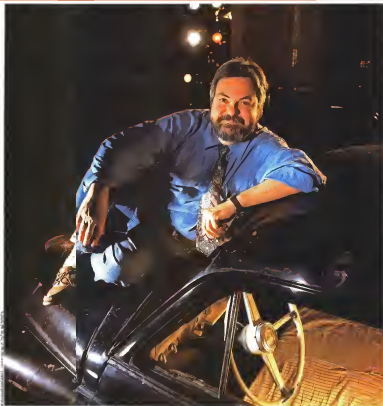
*Chances* which will open at Montreal's Théâtre du nouveau monde next June. Tremblay, who said that he recently ended a 10-year relationship with a male actor, placed to spend the winter at a rented house in Key West, Fla., to "grapple with an idea for another novel that has been rolling around in my head for the last five years."

His early notoriety came after Quebec's Quiet Revolution in the late 1960s when based largely on his unreserved support for Quebec separatism, a commitment that he still quietly maintains. But Tremblay insists that there is a political message in his writings. "I think I was never obviously political," he says. "There was always a political subtext, of course, but what is universal in my work is not the political message. In the final analysis, there is only the play, and the play has to stand by itself." Tremblay's work has clearly met that test. His plays have endured and, in the end, that is the measure by which his achievement must be judged.

## A Writer With A Global Reach

has won his international acclaim as Quebec's—and Canada's—leading playwright. "I may not be yelling the way I used to, but I am still angry," says the 40-year-old Tremblay. "The difference is that separatism does not come out the same way when you are about 50 years old." Added Trucking with a smile: "I think there is nothing sadder than an old anarchist."

Tremblay has been startling—and delighting—audiences far closer to a quarter of a century with his satire of Montreal and his criticism of social injustice. He first reached celebrity in 1968 with *Les Belles personnes*, a black comedy about a working-class woman who wins and loses a fortune in a supermarket cradling attempt. Written and acted in 1968, the defect of Quebec's separatist play created an instant sensation. With its bawdy characters and pungent language, *Les Belles personnes* revolu-



## SILKEN LAUMANN

**S**ilken Laumann has known the twin demons of physical pain and self-doubt. The athlete of Missouga, Ont., plunged into the highly competitive world of international rowing in 1982. Two years later, at the Los Angeles Summer Olympics, Laumann won a bronze medal with her older sister, Danielle, in the double-oar event. Starting in 1985, a congenital lateral curvature of Laumann's spine, coupled with the stress placed on a rower's back, led to recurring pain. Her physiotherapy and an arduous exercise regimen allowed her to win the gold medal in

outside Victoria, reinforced her confidence. They also brought a resounding victory. Rowing her 26-foot-long singles scull over five 2,000-m courses at a series of competitions in the United States, Germany, Sweden, the Netherlands and Switzerland this summer, Laumann accumulated a winning point total to capture the World Cup at the final event in July at Lucerne, Switzerland. Then in Vienna, Austria, in August, Laumann finally grasped rowing's holy grail—the world championship, a single-oar event that carries even more prestige than the World Cup.

With that, she defeated her archrival, Elisabeth Laga of Romania, by a boat length after a contest in which the two women exchanged the lead five times over the last 500 m of the 2,000-m race. Revealed Laumann: "Most of the race we were close to elbow, then she would be inches ahead, then I'd pass again. Finally, 15 strokes from the finish line, we were even and I sprinted one last time. She couldn't answer. But during the whole race, I was really confident that I was better, that I could win."

Laumann, who studied English at the University of Victoria, now lives in that city with her boyfriend, John Wallace, a Burlington, Ont., native who is a rower on Canada's men's eight crew. The double gold at the sport's top events elevated Laumann to the ranks of the finest rowers in Canadian history. And it was a crowning victory over not only the world's best women rowers, but also her own demons. Throughout the trials and triumphs, the five-foot, 113-lb., 35-year-old Laumann maintained her love of a demanding sport. "Throughout the race, you are going at about one heartbeat per minute below your maximum and you have to keep that pace for about eight minutes," she says. "I put a real high unit of that. It is a real challenge to be fit, fit, to be that physically strong and to be that mentally tough." She added, "Although I did question myself at times, when I looked deep enough there was the feeling deep-down that I could do it. There are not that many areas of your life where you can be one of the best in the world." In 1991, Silken Laumann was just that.

## A Victory Over The Demons Of Defeat

the single sculls at the Pan American Games in Indianapolis in 1987. Then, after a seventh-place finish at the Seoul Olympics in 1988, Laumann became dissatisfied with her sport and even considered giving it up. But Laumann, 37, is the paragon for the national rowing team's trials for the 1992 Summer Olympics in Barcelona. "The biggest challenge has been being confident enough to keep going. When you start hitting obstacles, you start thinking, 'Maybe I'm not as good as I thought I was. Maybe I won't achieve the goals I've set for myself.' It has been very difficult sometimes. You wonder if you'll ever win another medal."

By 1991, all the wondering had ended. A new coach, British-born Michael Spracklen, who coached British rowing teams to Olympic medals in 1984 and 1988, and training with the Canadian national men's team on Elk Lake,



## MICHAEL MILLER

'You have to have a passion for this work to do it'

**T**he third-floor office of Safety Boss Ltd. in Calgary is deceptively calm. Wall clocks in the reception area show the local time—in well as that in the Persian Gulf nation of Kuwait. From that office, company expert and chairman Michael Miller operates one of the most dangerous businesses in the global oilfield services industry: extinguishing wildcat fires and oil and natural-gas blowouts. Early in April, some two weeks after the Iraq army, fleeing before U.S.-led forces, systematically set numerous oilwells on fire, Miller flew into and lost an equipment to

them in the early 1980s, he left Safety Boss and went to work as an oil company driller in Alberta, Libya, the North Sea and Indonesia. But he returned at intervals to help his father fight major fires. In 1976, he returned to Safety Boss and, about seven years later, took charge, intent on creating a niche for the company in an industry dominated by such high-profile American firms as Red Adair Co. Inc. and Boots & Coots Inc., both based in Houston.

Miller, who is married and has three daughters, says that the company obtained its first overseas assignment in November, 1983, when Iranian officials called on the firm to extinguish an offshore oil well fire in the Gulf. With that job, and Miller, the firm reached "a new plateau." And with an established record, it was a natural candidate when the Kuwait Oil Corp. began selecting firms to quench the fires set during the Gulf War. The company's fee for the task, \$30,000 (U.S.) a day, plus expenses. When Safety Boss's two main members arrived in Kuwait, along with firefighting trucks and other equipment, "it was chaotic," recalled Miller. "Everyone was willing to work with us." Ten days later, Safety Boss crew members capped their first well in the South Burgan oilfield, 35 km south of Ku-

wait. Then, hundreds of burning oil wells darkened the Gulf seas with plumes of black smoke. Seven months later, the team from Safety Boss had extinguished no fewer than 146 of the 670 fires—more than any of the other 27 foreign teams called in by the Kuwaiti government. "You have to have a passion for this work to do it," says Miller, whose wined-mustache and alert head eyes give him the appearance of an old-style sergeant major, although he speaks softly and his manner is friendly. "Kuwait won the event of a lifetime. Nothing will ever duplicate it."

For Miller, 47, fighting oilfield fires was part of growing up. He was born in the town of Black Diamond, 40 km southwest of Calgary, where his father, Kenneth (Sonny) Miller, founded Safety Boss 24 years ago in a parent Canadian firefighting and oilfield services company. As a teenager, Miller went to work for his father.

was City. Working in blistering temperatures that soared as high as 55° C, the Safety Boss crews worked 12-hour shifts, arriving quickly from well to well. In one 46-day period, the team extinguished fires in 50 wells.

Last month, Kuwait's head of state, Sheikh Jaber al-Ahmed al-Sabah, ceremoniously marked the conclusion of the \$2-billion firefighting effort. A few minutes earlier, a Safety Boss crew saw the oil-soaked sands of northern Kuwait had got out of the heat of the burning wells. Being closest to that lower by the Kuwaitis especially pleased Miller and his Safety Boss employees. "We had better systems, better fire trucks, more portable transportation," said Miller. "And we worked harder than anybody else." With that, Miller and his team demonstrated that Canadian oilfield firefighters are not only first-class, but in a class of their own.



PHOTO BY GUY LAWRENCE

## TANTOO CARDINAL

"I have found a way to do my own part to tell my people's story"

Looking back on her childhood in the rural community of Assise, 600 km north of Edmonton, Tantoo Cardinal says that she remembers two important influences on her life. One was a junior-high-school teacher named Ted Walter. "From my first days at school," recalled Cardinal, "he taught me how vital it was to value my family and my community." The second was Cardinal's maternal grandmother, a Cree who raised the young Métis girl along with her brother and two sisters. "She taught me how to sew, ribbons, catch fish and speak the Cree language,"

writing movie *Black Robe*, in which she plays a fiery 17th-century Algonquian who is determined to protect her family from the influence of European settlers.

A prominent member of the Alberta theatre community since the early 1970s, Cardinal first captured national attention with her appearance in the 1987 CBC television movie *Lepidoptera*, directed and coproduced by Edmonton's Anne Wheeler. In that production, the actress brought a visceral urgency to the role of Roseanne, a single mother whose daughter is reportedly a doctor. The following year, Cardinal reunited American actor John Lawler and moved to Los Angeles, where the couple live with their three-year-old daughter, Ariel, and Cardinal's son, Clifford, 6.

Cardinal says that her approach to acting is strongly influenced by her interest in the native movement. In 1966, soon after completing high school in Edmonton, she married native rights activist Fred Martin, now an Edmonton lawyer. They had one child, Chippewa, now 15, before they were divorced in 1982. Cardinal became involved with United Native Youth, an Edmonton-based group that worked to forge links among young native people. In 1971, she became president of the organization.

But that year, she secured a small role in her first film: the CBC documentary *Indian Lorelei*, about a 19th-century priest in Alberta. Recalls Cardinal, "Right away, I knew this is the way to get ideas into a people's hearts and minds."

Having established a reputation in Hollywood, Cardinal says that she is determined to continue working in Canada as well. In fact, in January she will play a band chief on four episodes of the CBC television series *Spirit*. *Lepidoptera* says that she wants to maintain a balance between her acting career and spending time with her husband and children. "I don't want to become blinded by success," said Cardinal. "I want to use it to continue exploring who I am and where I come from." And, she makes clear, to share her discoveries both with other native people and with wider audiences, at home and abroad, through her acting.

## An Art With Its Roots In Loyalty

gauge," said Cardinal. "She told me what our people were, and what they could use they began." During the past year, Cardinal, 43, has used those lessons to dramatic effect. "With acting," says Cardinal, "I have found a way to do my own part to tell my people's story."

As an actress, Cardinal has made her mark on the world of film—and on that world's portrayal of native life. She gave a stirring performance as Blackfeet, the headstrong wife of an Indian medicine man (played by Canadian actor Gordon Greenlee) in the Academy Award-winning 1990 movie *Dances with Wolves*. Subsequently, Cardinal hosted a series of five one-hour documentaries, entitled *As Long as the Rivers Flow*, about Canadian natives' drive for self-government, which was shown as public television network across Canada in September and October. And currently, she is starring in the Cree word-



## JAMES SAWYER

"You have to give people the ability to use their talents"

**T**he president of Boeing Technology Canada Ltd. strides through the main shop of the sprawling Airprotec, Ont., plant with the grin of a man surveying a well-tamed demon. "I could make all these parts," says James Sawyer, 48-year-old aircraft guru. Indeed, there are few jobs that the 45-year-old executive has not tackled during his 27-year career with the Canadian division of Seattle-based Boeing Co. From its start in a \$1.25-a-hour bench mechanic two days after his Grade 12 graduation in 1964, Sawyer rose steadily from the shop floor to the

777 passenger aircraft over competitors from across the states to compete in the United States and Japan.

Sawyer's practical background and down-to-earth style reflect an approach that many analysts say is needed to compete in the world markets of the 1990s. Indeed, officials of the International Machinery and Aerospace Workers union say that relations between labor and Boeing management have rarely been better. The goodwill is fostered, in part, by steps taken under Sawyer to give employees more involvement in the operation of the company. Says Sawyer: "You have to give people the ability to use their talents without feeling they will be crushed if they make a mistake."

As company president, Sawyer flies regularly between Airprotec and Winnipeg. But he and his wife, Suzanne, agreed to postpone a move that would locate their center to Boeing Technology Canada's Winnipeg headquarters until both their children, Christopher, 16, and Rhonda, 17, have completed high school.

That decision has kept Sawyer close to his roots. He was born less than 15 km from the Airprotec plant, in the tiny Ottawa Valley community of Pinney Harbor, where his father was a carpenter. The eldest of five children, Sawyer says that as a boy he

strapped mail-order catalogues to his items for hockey pads. During his early years at Boom, Sawyer earned a certificate as an apprentice machinist at night school. Reflecting on the 12 years he spent on the shop floor, including a term as president of the Machinery and Aircraft Workers union local, Sawyer says he came to realize that employees were invariably blamed by management for lost contracts or poor-quality products. When something went wrong, he says, "we never thought it could have been a bad tool, bad planning or poor management." In today's business world, says Sawyer, it is essential that Canadians have confidence in their abilities. International competition is growing increasingly tough, he says, but Canadians, too, "can play those games. We are just as good, if not better." That is something that Sawyer's own career has vividly demonstrated.

## Building On The Worth Of People

executive offices and, in 1980, to the presidency of Boeing's plants in Winnipeg and Airprotec, 40 km west of Ottawa. "Each step of my career has taught me something new," says Sawyer. "But each time, it was difficult to lose the feel of being myself." That, he adds with a smile, "is a very Canadian trait."

Sawyer's success is mirrored by the impressive turnaround of Boeing Technology Canada's two plants. In an industry that has been afflicted in recent years by layoffs and plant closings, the Winnipeg and Airprotec plants stand as sharp contrasts. After Sawyer ordered a comprehensive planning system for the Airprotec operations in December 1988, the plant's on-time-delivery rate rose to 36 per cent, from 20 per cent in 1989. Partly as a result of that improved efficiency, late in 1990 the Canadian division won a \$25-million contract to build parts for the Seattle company's new Boeing





## YVONNE PETERS

**'We need a society  
that accepts  
disability as part  
of a fulfilled life'**

**T**he waiter asks if the Labrador dog sitting patiently beside a Winnipeg restaurant table needs a bowl of water. "That is progress," says Yvonne Peters as she declares the waiter's offer. "A few years back, they would have been telling our three dogs, even guide dogs like Gold, we're not allowed inside." But according to Peters, a 39-year-old lawyer who fights for the rights of disabled people, most Canadians are still uncomfortable with the more than three million of their fellow citizens who have physical disabilities. "We are so preoccupied with youth,

from Grade 1 to Grade 11, 'I have lots of scores from being institutionalized as young,'" she says. "Public schools then had no facilities for a blind student."

Returning to Saskatoon's City Park High School for Grade 12, she married and then, in 1970, graduated from the University of Saskatchewan with a degree in psychology. In the following year, she earned another bachelor's degree in social work and went to work for the Saskatchewan Human Rights Commission in Saskatoon.

Peters says that she still felt that she needed some tools to meet the challenges she faced, and in 1983 enrolled in the University of Saskatchewan law school. There, Peters says she usually encountered obstacles, including difficulties getting permission to use tape recorders during, and to be allowed extra time for, examinations because of a shortage of audio legal materials. Still, she completed this three-year course on schedule and then worked with the Manitoba attorney general's office in Winnipeg.

Peters, who is married to Howard Miller, the principal of the Manitoba School for the Deaf, went to work in 1989 as the year-old CRTC's first coordinator. The CRTC has been instrumental in persuading Ottawa to re-

view laws that may discriminate against disabled people. Last September, the organization won a promise from Ottawa to introduce legislation that would result in better access for the disabled to entrepreneurial law, financial services and other information as voting and federal programs available in forms accessible to deaf or visually impaired Canadians. The CRTC is pressing for Criminal Code amendments that would make it easier for mentally disabled Canadians to testify in court and to provide statements for those with impaired speech or hearing disabilities. For Peters, the goal is to dismantle the barriers that make it difficult for the disabled to play a full role in society. "We must do it," says Peters. She adds that society as a whole will benefit when disabled people can participate fully in Canadian life. This is strongly reinforced by Peters's own vigorous participation in Canadian life.

## Living With A Vision Of Fairness

viewers and beauty that we can't deal with people who do not live up to our notions of perfection," she says. "We need a society that accepts disability as part of a fulfilled life." As national co-ordinator of the Winnipeg-based Canadian Disability Rights Council (CDRC), a four-year-old organization that promotes the equality rights for handicapped Canadians, Peters is trying to help create that acceptance.

The Saskatoon-born Peters has spent much of her life struggling to win rights for herself, and now for the approximately one million people represented by the CDRC. The council acts on behalf of 34 provincial and national groups representing Canadians who are blind, deaf or physically or mentally handicapped. Peters was born with only limited vision and became totally blind by age 5. A year later, her working-class parents sent her to Bradford, Ont., to attend the Ontario School for the Blind,



# THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FARCE: Don Feuson, John Morgan, Roger Abbott, Luba Goy

**"It's amazing how much you can accomplish if no one cares who gets the credit"**

**T**he four members of CMC Radio's popular comedy troupe, the Royal Canadian Air Force, are gathered in a Toronto office to put the finishing touches to a routine that will wind up their 1990 season. The plain door from a hallway barely open and a young man in a sheepskin-out makes, "I don't want to bother you," he announces. "But I was just passing by and I wanted to tell you that I'm an enormous fan of yours." Roger Abbott, Don Feuson, Luba Goy and John Morgan are flattered and a little embarrassed by the unexpected addition. But such incidents are be-

an sign of such controversial comedians as Andrew Dice Clay and Joan Rivers, the slightly catty and nearly wholesome satires of the troupe continue to make Canadians laugh. All four members stress that what they do is comedy, not satire. Said Feuson, 42, a former radio-show producer from Montreal who specializes in impersonating Brian Mulroney, Joe Clark and Pierre Trudeau: "With satire, half the audience agrees and the other half is turned off. We just want to make people laugh." Added Goy, 46, who was trained in Ottawa and often plays Mike Mulroney and Queen Elizabeth II: "My job is to get up there on stage and make people laugh."

About half of the group's material is written by Morgan, 41, a Welsh-born former journalist. The act is dressed up by writers Rick Olsen and Gord Holton, who travel with the troupe. An easy Canadianism characterizes the Air Force's routines and performances. "It's amazing how much you can accomplish if no one cares who gets the credit," says Abbott, whose on-air characters include Jean Charest and other political figures.

Over the years, the Air Force has given Canadians more than just laughs. The group divides most of the proceeds from its radio-taping shows, which are usually sold out to districts in the communities where they are held. In 1991, they donated more than \$150,000 to causes ranging from a cultural centre in Telukuala, N.W.T., and a juvenile delinquent foundation in Winnipeg to a hospice in St. John's. N.B. Fans of the group have hosted the Air Force with accolades in St. John's, Nfld., and presented them with cowboy hats in Calgary. On a wall of the group's Toronto office hangs a citation from the Edmonton branch of the Canadian Medical Health Association honoring the Air Force for its "contribution to the mental 'wellness' of all Canadians." Said Feuson: "We take the pulse of the country all the time. We are a mirror for the nation." And while Canada is a nation that at times appears deeply divided, the enduring popularity of the Air Force shows that it is a unit that has its sense of humor intact.

## Making Fun In Four-part Harmony

coming into existence for a group that has spent 18 years taping radio shows before live audiences at church halls and theatres across Canada. During that time, the four performers say, they have developed a sense of what Canadians are thinking and feeling. Said Abbott, 42, a Montreal broadcaster who was a founder of the Air Force in 1973: "You walk out on that stage and you can tell the mood of the community."

In 1991, the troupe performed at 22 Canadian communities. And as problems in the country deepen, it seems that laughter is good medicine. Ratings for the weekly program this year are higher than ever. According to CMC officials, the Royal Canadian Air Force has a weekly audience of about 500,000 listeners—the highest of any CMC Radio program, except some weekend news broadcasts. It is a testament to the durability of the Air Force that in



## JAMES DAY 'It's been one of those exceptional seasons'

**O**n a cold, windy morning in late November, James Day is on the phone in his office at Toronto's Woodbine Race Track. The other, a candle-black cubicle with a bare concrete floor, is as bleak as the weather, and does not reflect Day's status as Canada's leading trainer of race horses that the subject of the conversation, appropriately, is Florida, where he will spend the winter reflecting on what has been a glorious race-couch race season. Day trains 30 race horses owned by Sun-Bos Farms Ltd. of Milton, Ont., 40 km west of Toronto. One of

Semuel, the Toronto businessman who owns Sun-Bos Farms. After Day gave up show jumping in 1977, he began managing Semuel's racing stable, and has supervised the breeding and training programs ever since. Day says that he still dreams of competing again as a show jumper. He added "It could be just a whim, but I've got it in my mind that the 1996 Olympics could be a reasonable target."

The 1991 season, which made Sun-Bos one of North America's most successful stables, was the culmination of 15 years of work. Day said that Sun-Bos has its own breeding program, and that almost all of the 30 to 35 horses racing under the farm's red-and-gold colors at any one time are raised and trained at Mahoneys in Ocala, Fla. But at horse stock, there are no guarantees of success, even with the best training programs. Said Day: "If you're going to play this game, you better be able to hold your own." Those who work with Day praise his ability to bring horses to peak condition on the day of a race. "He's an incredible businessman," says Semuel's daughter, Theresa Deles, who handles finances for Sun-Bos Farms. "It's so difficult to coordinate a horse just night before race day. It's a real art."

Every once in a while, a horse like Duane Secardy arrives on the scene. Day said that the filly born in March, 1985, was a strong, healthy full-blood, in training, a greyhound and fast runner. Her dam came in 1991 raised her career earnings to about \$3.3 million, more than any Canadian-bred horse and an all-time record for fillies anywhere. Her was included the Canadian Triple Crown, made up of the Queen's Plate, the Prince of Wales Stakes and the Breeders' Stakes. Duane Secardy was named horse of the year at Toronto on December's Sovereign Awards, Canada's best-honoring honors, and Day was named top trainer.

Duane Secardy will race again and win over in North America and possibly Europe. Day said that afterwards she will become a brood mare, leading potential new champions. As for Day, he will continue to pursue ventures at the track, unless he decides to get back in the saddle himself.

then, a three-year-old Canadian-bred filly named Duane Secardy, combine her stablesman and coach at the racing world in 1991. Duane Secardy ran eight races during the year and won them all, including a season-ending \$820,000 triumph over 12 of the world's best thoroughbred fillies and mares at the prestigious Breeders' Cup meet at Louisville, Ky., on Nov. 2. Said Day: "It's been one of those exceptional seasons."

For the 40-year-old Day horses have been a lifelong passion. His parents, Richard and Edna, owned a riding stable north of Toronto, and by the time he was a teenager, Day had developed into one of Canada's best show jumpers. He was a member of the Canadian equestrian team that won a gold medal in the final day of the 1968 Summer Olympics in Mexico City. Throughout his competitive career, Day trained show jumpers for Ernest



Photo: David MacLean



## A sack of 1992 predictions

BY ALLAN FOTHERINGHAM

**A**s the days drizzle down to a pre-1992 live, the reality is more clear. The crisis disappears and the smoke dissolves. The crystal ball unfolds and mystique ceases being mystique. All seems logical and the truth apparent. The coming year loses its prophesy and becomes understandable. There is no doubt left in the land as to 1992.

Stella Coppie, a hair on points, will tell some signs to win the Miss Congeniality contest mounted annually by the Canadian Lagan Hall in Michigan. The Vancouver Canucks will win the Stanley Cup, led by Russian rookie Pavel Bure, the Detroit Red Wings will win the Stanley Cup, the Detroit Red Wings will win the Stanley Cup, the Detroit Red Wings will win the Stanley Cup.

John Christian's newly created English lesson—ordained by an anglican Liberal party—will not expose his natural inclination to state in speeches that the Tories are like a cow that has "all white out of the water." French lessons would help also, but are too late.

The most dignified sign on the globe, Nelson Mandela, will be further embarrassed by his wife. Warren, who finished just behind Stella Coppie in the Miss Congeniality contest mounted annually by the Canadian Lagan Hall in Michigan. The Vancouver Canucks will win the Stanley Cup, led by Russian rookie Pavel Bure, the Detroit Red Wings will win the Stanley Cup, the Detroit Red Wings will win the Stanley Cup.

Prime Minister Joseph Rabinovitch, going to Italy in the desperate running of his spouse doctor, will be last night Chief of Staff Norman Spector—a.k.a. Dr. Death—and replace him with Eugene Scott, who has never met a sealer he doesn't love.

Ernie Clark, whose insecurity was exposed by his selection of Dan Glick's proxy, led on the typist Quarte to the day within a heartbeat of the most important job in the world, will be beaten for the presidency by a Democrat whose name we are saving for later use.

Robert Bourque will win, by consensus



vates, both the top-dressing and the waiting competitions mounted every Thursday evening by the Arthur Murray Dance Studio in Montreal. Jacques Paré will be taken to hospital with a severe case of goat, brought on usually by a lung for part, but occasionally suffered by some patients because of a severe virus of goat. General Bick will not overlook Montreal. McTeer, who in 1991 was one of four members of the reproductive-technology whom to ask the government of Canada which her husband is a member of the client, and then was fired by same cabinet along with her three colleagues, will not be nominated for Miss Congeniality by the Prime Minister in the annual contest mounted by the Bala-Concave (Bey) Society.

The Blue Jays will not win the World Series due to the disruptive lawsuit, involving the club and the Ontario Medical Society, relating to the severe back pain suffered by the club's

base-determined by the Supreme Court to be collected to the member of spoiled millionaires seeking on their thumbs, as the judges.

Bill Vander Zee will face a year of legislative root canal—and will be had stuck to growing flowers. Pigeon Loring, the two-legged steel editor agent who played in the drill, will become a media celebrity in all Canadian reports, announcing the departure of Blythe and their destinations. Don Getty, who used to call on Vander Zee to explain the more difficult sections of the Mord Lake accord, will be defeated in Alberta, replaced by a Reform party candidate who believes in Jesus and shakes the Rump Rump rump rump rump rump.

Murray Prime, the intellectual wizard of the Wet Coast, having recorded his 35 minutes of fame, will tell the B.C. Lions to a Venus, Ate, a Venus movie. This, with Los Angeles coach dealer Bruce McKel wearing the Toronto Argonauts and the Ottawa Rough Riders being purchased by a Detroit tycoon as a birthday present for his mother-in-law, who loves cheerleaders, and the grandly misnamed of Calgary's "Canadian" airline being converted to American Airlines, means the completion of the Vancouver Prime Minister's dream: Canada is not for real.

Michael Wilson will go back to Bay Street, where he should have stayed, to become chairman of the Bank of New Scotia. Wilson, brother of the celebrated economist, will tell the world that the problem with Canada is that it doesn't have enough millionaires, will powder—while doing both—the pursuit of either Ontario has ever had enough. A wave ministers, John Christie, doomed in Canadian and Conservative politics because of a sense of humor, will expect of horizons.

Bob Litz will lose four more cabinet ministers suffering from loose lips. Mike Harcourt will put the voters of British Columbia to sleep with his bland superior, which is his plan. Ray Romano, the Robert Redford of the fields, will become the media star of the "11 white men in suits"—otherwise known as the government's first ministers' conference.

The B.C. Lions will win the Grey Cup over the Toronto Argonauts, after which Doug Flutie will be redisciplined by the NFL, and will sign a contract making him, over Jack Morris, the most Canadian American ever nominated to public status since Americanized Canadian John Kenneth Galbraith and Marshall McLuhan were introduced to the good ideas of the United States have ever produced.

The sun will come up in the east, editorial writers will worry about the future of the internet, and eagles will fall in love.

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